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Compiled by
E. L. POPE
Tampa, Fla.

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POPE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR DAILY USE

Pomatums—For making pomatums, the lard, fat, suet or marrow used must be carefully prepared by being melted with as gentle a heat as possible, skimmed and cleared from the dregs which are deposited on standing. Take mutton suet, prepared as above, one pound; lard, three pounds; carefully melted together, and stirred constantly as it cools; two ounces oil bergame being added just after lifting the pomade from the fire. Hard Pomade—Mutton suet and lard each one pound; white wax, four ounces; oil of bergamont, one ounce. Put up in short, large-mouthed bottles, and sells at 15 or 20 cents.

To Take Marking Ink Out of Linen—Saturated solution of cynauret of potassium, applied with a camel's-hair brush. After the marking ink disappears, the linen should be well washed in cold water.

Hair Dye— This preparation has held the market in Europe for several years, and gives entire satisfaction. Solution No. 1: Hydrosulphuret of ammonia, one ounce; solution of potash, three drachms; distilled or rain water, one ounce (all by measure). Mix and put into small bottles, labeling it No. 1. Solution No. 2: Nitrate of silver, one drachm; rain water, two ounces. Dissolved No. 2. Directions: The Solution No. 1 is first applied to the hair with a tooth brush, and the application continued for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then let the hair dry a short time. The Solution No. 2 is then brushed over, a comb being used to separate the hairs and allow the liquid to come in contact with every part. Care must be taken that the liquid does not come in contact with the skin, as the Solution No. 2 produces a very permanent dark

stain on all substances with which it comes in contact. If the shade is not sufficiently deep, the operation may be repeated. The hair should be cleansed from grease before using the dye. This can be easily done by washing the head in clear water, adding thereto about two tablespoons full of ordinary washing soda. Dry the hair well with a towel. This Dye (No. 1 and No. 2 put up in a box together), is sold at fifty cents. A fine business can be built up by manufacturing and selling this Dye.

Sore Throat—Pour a pint of boiling water upon twenty or thirty leaves of common sage; let the infusion stand for half an hour. Add vinegar sufficient to make it moderately acid, and honey according to the taste. It must be used several times a day. Another excellent remedy is a strong solution of salt and water. Gargle every hour. A wet towel worn on the throat at night will assist in effecting a cure. For a putrid sore throat use a gargle of brewers' yeast six times a day, also bind thin slices of salt pork on the throat.

Dyspepsia—One of the first things to be attended to is to regulate the bowels, which in this disease are always in a coöperative state. The best means of keeping them loose is the eating of a handful of clean wheat bran once or twice a day. This is the most simple and efficacious method of cleansing the stomach. It may be eaten from the hand with a few swallows of water to wash it down; also use, to regulate the stomach and bowels, the daily use of common salt, in teaspoonful doses, dissolved in half a tumbler full of water, taken in the morning fasting. Avoid rich diet, and use brown bread instead of that made of superfine flour.

The Best Pill in the World—Two pounds of aloes, one pound of gamboge, four ounces of the extract of colocynth, half a pound of castile soap, two fluid ounces of oil of peppermint, and one fluid drachm of cinnamon. Mix and form into pills. These pills are the most celebrated of any in the world, and the fortunate manufacturer has accumulated over a million dollars from their sale.

Toothache—Take equal parts of camphor, sulphur, ether, ammonia, laudanum, tincture of cayenne, and one-eighth part oil of cloves. Mix well together. Saturate with the liquid a small piece of cotton and apply to the cavity of the diseased tooth and the pain

will cease immediately. Put up in long drachm bottles. Retail at 25 cents. This is a very saleable preparation, and affords a large profit to the manufacturer.

Cure of Warts—The easiest way to get rid of warts is to pare off the thickened skin which covers the prominent wart. Get it off by accessive layers, and shave it till you come to the surface of the skin, and till you draw blood in two or three places. Then rub the part thoroughly over with lunar caustic, and one effective operation of this kind will generally destroy the wart; if not, you cut off the black spot which has been occasioned by the caustic, and apply it again; or you may apply acetic acid, and thus you will get rid of it. Care must be taken in applying these acids not to rub them on the skin around the wart.

Dye Silk Lilac—For every pound of silk take one and a half pounds of archil, mix it well with the liquor, make it boil a quarter of an hour, dip the silk quickly, then let it cool, and wash it in river water, and a fine half violet or lilac, more or less full, will be obtained.

To Take Ink Stains Out of Mahogany—Put a few drops of spirits of nitre in a teaspoonful of water, touch the spot with a feather dipped in the mixture, and on the ink disappearing rub it over immediately with a rag wet in cold water or there will be a white mark which will not be easily effaced.

To Clean Marble—Take two parts common soda, one part pumice-stone, and one part of finely powdered chalk; sift it through a fine sieve and mix it with water; then rub it over the marble and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and water and it will be as clear as it was at first.

To Get Rid of Odor of Paint—To get rid of the smell of oil paint plunge a handful of hay into a pail of water and let it stand in the newly painted room.

To Remove Offensive Breath—For this purpose almost the only substance that should be admitted at the toilettes is the concentrated solution of chloride of soda. From six to ten drops of it in a wineglass of spring water, taken immediately after the oper-

ations of the morning are completed. In some cases the odor arising from carious teeth is combined with that of the stomach. If the mouth be well rinsed with a teaspoonful of the solution of the chloride in a tumbler of water the bad odor of the teeth will be removed.

White Metal—This is a splendid article for spoons, castors, ornaments, and in short, articles of every description. It closely resembles silver and may be used with great profit by the manufacturer of an infinite variety of commercial articles of almost every description. The alloy is ten ounces of lead, six ounces of bismuth, four drachms of antimony, eight ounces of brass and ten ounces of lock tin, all melted together. This can be run into molds or hammered into any shape, as it is perfectly malleable.

Ringworm—The head is to be washed twice a day with soft soap and soft warm water; when dried the places to be rubbed with a piece of linen rag dipped in ammonia from gas tar; the patient should take a little sulphur and molasses, or some other genuine aperient, every morning; brushes and combs should be washed every day and the ammonia kept tightly corked.

Imitation Pure Silver—So perfect is this resemblance that no chemist living can detect it from pure virgin silver. It is all melted together in a crucible. Quarter of an ounce of copper, two ounces of brass, three ounces of pure silver, one ounce of bismuth, two ounces of saltpeter, two ounces of common salt, one ounce of arsenic, one ounce of potash. Add a little borax to make it run easy.

Windsor Soap—This is made with lard. In France they use lard with a portion of olive or bleached palm oil. It is made with one part of olive to nine of tallow. But a great part of what is sold is only curd (tallow) soap, and scented with oil of caraway and bergamot. The brown color is produced by burnt sugar or umber.

Honey Soap—White cured soap $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, brown Windsor Soap, half pound. Cut them into thin shavings and liquify as directed above for scented soap; then add four ounces of honey and keep it melted till most of the water is evaporated; then

remove from the fire and when cool enough add any essential oil. According to Piesse the honey usually sold, consists of fine yellow soap, perfumed with oil of citronella.

Martins' Splendid Black Ink—Boil logwood, twenty-two pounds, in enough water to yield fourteen gallons decoction. To a thousand parts of this decoction, when cold, add one part chromate of potash. The mixture is to be well stirred. The proportions are to be carefully observed, and the yellow chromate, not the birchromate, employed. This ink possesses some great advantages; to adhere strongly to paper, so that it can be neither washed off by water, nor even altered by weak acids; to form no deposit, and not be in the least acted upon by steel pens.

Red Writing Ink—Best ground Brazil wood, four ounces; diluted acetic acid, one pint; alum, half an ounce. Boil them slowly in a covered tinned copper or enameled saucepan for one hour; strain, and add ounce of gum.

Yellow Ink Gamboge triturated with water, and a little alum added.

Green Ink—Rub three and a half drachms Prussian Blue, and three drachms of gamboge, with two ounces of mucilage, and add half a pint of water.

Gold and Silver Ink—Fine bronze powder or gold or silver leaf, ground with a little sulphate of potash and washed from the salt, is mixed with water and a sufficient quantity of gum.

Sympathetic or Secret Ink—The solutions used should be so nearly colorless that the writing cannot be seen till the agent is applied to render it visible. Boil oxide of cobalt in acetic acid. If a little common salt be added the writing becomes green when heated, but with nitre, it becomes a pale rose color. A weak solution of sulphate of copper. The writing becomes blue when exposed to the vapor of ammonia.

Manifold Paper—A process by which several letters can be written at one time. It is commonly known as copying paper. Mix lard with black lead or lampblack into a stiff paste, rub it over tissue paper with flannel and wipe off the superfluous quantity with

a soft rag. These sheets alternated with black carbon paper and written upon with a hard pencil will produce several copies of a letter at once.

To Make a Barrel of Good Soap—Dissolve 15 pounds of bar soap in 15 gallons boiling water and let it get cold. Cut up the soap in slices. When cold it will be thick like jelly. Dissolve 15 pounds of sal soda in 15 gallons more of boiling water, which will take three minutes; then add to this composition six pounds of unslaked lime; let these articles boil together twenty minutes. When cold and settled turn off this fluid and stir it up with the soap, being careful not to disturb the sediment; then add three pints of alcohol and stir all the articles together.

Wash Equal to Paint—Take a half bushel of unslaked lime and slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, put in boiling hot; half pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix and let it stand several days. Keep it in a kettle and put it on as hot as possible with a brush.

Corns—Boil a potato in its skin and after it is boiled take the skin and put the inside of it to the corn and leave it on for about twelve hours; at the end of that period the corn will be nearly cured.

To Clean Kid Gloves—Make a strong lather with curd soap and warm water, in which steep a small piece of new flannel. Place the glove on a flat unyielding surface—such as the bottom of a dish, and having thoroughly soaped the flannel (when squeezed from the lather), rub the glove till all dirt be removed, cleaning and re-soaping the flannel from time to time. Care must be taken to omit no part of the glove, by turning the fingers, etc. The gloves must be dried in the sun, or before a moderate fire, and will present the appearance of old parchment. When quite dry they must be gradually pulled out, and will look new.

To Destroy Flies in a Room—Take half a teaspoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of brown sugar and one tablespoonful of cream; mix them well together and place them in a

room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome and they will soon disappear.

Preserving Eggs—The following mixture was patented several years ago by Mr. Jayne, of Sheffield, England. He alleged that by means of it he could keep eggs two years. A part of his composition is often made use of—perhaps the whole of it would be better. Put into a tub or vessel one bushel of quick lime, two pounds of salt, half a pound of cream of tartar and mix the same together with as much water as will reduce the composition or mixture to that consistency that it will cause an egg put into it to swim with its top just above the liquid. Then put and keep the eggs therein.

French Polish for Boots and Shoes—Mix together 2 pints of the best vinegar and one pint of water; stir into it a quarter of a pound of glue, broken up, half a pound of logwood chips, a quarter of an ounce of finely powdered indigo, a quarter of an ounce of the best soft soap and a quarter of an ounce of isinglass. Put the mixture over the fire and let it boil ten or fifteen minutes. Then strain the liquid and bottle and cork it. When cold it is fit for use. The polish should be applied with a clean sponge.

To Remove Water Stains from Black Crape—When a drop of water falls on a black crape veil or collar, it leaves a conspicuous white mark. To obliterate this spread the crape on a table, (laying it on a large book or paper to keep it steady), and place underneath the stain a piece of old black silk. With a larger camel's hair brush, dipped in common ink, go over the stain and then wipe off the ink with a soft piece of old soft silk. It will dry immediately and the white mark will be seen no more.

To Cure Pains in the Feet Caused by Walking—If your feet become painful from walking or standing too long, put them into warm salt and water mixed in the proportion of two large handfuls of salt to a gallon of water. Sea water made warm is still better. Keep your feet and ankles in the water until it begins to feel cool, rubbing them well with your hands. Then wipe them dry, and wipe them long and hard with a coarse towel. Where the feet are tender and easily fatigued, it is an excellent

practice to go through this treatment regularly every night; also on coming home from a walk. With perseverance this has cured neuralgia in the feet.

Fever and Ague—First clear the bowels with the fluid extract of senna and jalep, two drachms; infusion of cloves, two ounces; mix. To be taken at a draught. In the cold stage give hot drinks and try to excite warmth. In the hot ague give cooling drinks. Then give quinine, one scruple; alcohol, four ounces; sulphuric acid, five drops; mix—in two tablespoonsful doses every half hour, at the same time give five-drop doses of tincture or fluid extract of veratum, and rub the patient with dry towels. In the intermission give three-grain doses once in four hours and continue it a fortnight after the cessation of the attack. The following is known as the Cuban Remedy for chills and fever: Just before the approach of the fever spread two plasters about two inches wide composed of black pepper bruised fine (not ground), mixed into a paste with the white of an egg. Immediately before the fever comes bind them on the inside of the wrists and lie down. Do not remove them until the fever has passed off. If the fever is not entirely broken by the first application, apply fresh plasters of the same the next time the fever comes on.

To Make Your Teeth as White as Snow—Take one part chloride of lime and fifteen parts of prepared chalk, adding half an ounce of pulverized Peruvian bark and a few drops of attar of roses. Use it thoroughly morning and evening.

To Make Champagne Cider at 4 Cents a Gallon—Take five gallons luke-warm water, add one gallon common molasses, three pounds of brown sugar, one gallon of vinegar, one gallon of yeast, quarter of a pound of tataric acid. Let all stand in the warm water to dissolve one hour; then add cold water. Let stand forty-eight hours, with bung out. This makes forty-two gallons. In all cases the barrel should be full. To keep for a length of time add one pound of mustard. Bottle and seal it well.

To Drive Cockroaches from Your Dwellings—Strew pulverized hellebore root on the hearth, door or places they frequent at night. In the morning the roaches will be found either dead or dying, for such is their avidity for this plant that they

never fail to eat it when they can get it. Black pulverized hellebore may be had at all herb shops. Put up in small tin boxes and retails at twenty-five cents.

To Cure Deafness—Obtain pure pickerel oil and apply four drops morning and evening to the ear. Great care should be taken to obtain oil that is perfectly pure.

To Clean Your Dwelling of Bed Bugs—Corrosive sublimate and the white of an egg, beat together and laid with a feather around the crevices of the bed slats and the sacking, is very effectual in destroying bugs therein. Tansy is also said to be very effectual in keeping them away. Strew it under the sacking bottom. The best exterminator is black pulverized hellebore root—it destroys them. Place it where the bugs will be likely to crawl.

To Make Paint for One Cent a Pound—To 1 gallon of soft hot water add four pounds sulphate of zinc (crude). Let it dissolve perfectly and a sediment will settle at the bottom. Turn the clear solution into another vessel. To one gallon of paint (lead and oil), mix one gallon of the compound. Stir it into the paint slowly for ten or fifteen minutes and the compound and paint will perfectly combine. If too thick, thin it with turpentine. This recipe has been sold to painters for as high as \$100.00 for the privilege to use the same in their business.

To Make Hens Lay the Whole Year—Give each hen half an ounce of fresh meat every day and mix a small amount of red pepper with the food during the winter. Give them plenty of grain, water, gravel and lime and allow no cocks to run with them.

How to Raise a Mustache—Tincture of benzoin compound, two drachms; tincture of Spanish flies, two drachms; castor oil, six ounces; oil bergamot, one drachm; oil of verbena, fifteen drops; strong alcohol, nine ounces. Circulation should be stimulated first by friction with a rough towel. Apply to the whiskers and mustache morning and evening.

To Make Cucumber Vines Bear Five Crops—When a cucumber is taken from the vine let it be cut with a knife,

leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem; then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division, and on each separate slit there will be a new cucumber as large as the first.

Silver Plating Fluid—Take one ounce of precipitate silver to half an ounce of cynate of potash and a quarter of an ounce of hyposulphite of soda; put all in a quart of water, add a little whiting and shake before using. Apply with a soft rag. Put up in one-ounce bottles and retailed at 25 cents. The secret is worth \$100.00 to an agent to sell to families.

Chapped Hands and Lips—One-quarter pound honey, and one-quarter pound sal-soda with one pint of water. Apply often.

Pulmonic Wafers for Coughs—White sugar, three and a half pounds; tincture or syrup of ipecac, two ounces; antimonial wine, one ounce; morphine, five grains; dissolved in a tablespoonful of water; with ten drops sulphuric acid, half an ounce tincture blood root, one ounce syrup of tolu. Add these to the sugar and mix the whole mass as the confectioners do for lozenges, and cut into lozenges of the ordinary size. Use from six to twelve of these in twenty-four hours. These wafers are equal to any made and are generally sold at high prices.

Nervous Headache—Extract hyocymus, five grains; pulverized camphor, five grains; mix. Make four pills, one to be taken when pain is most severe in nervous headache. Or three drops tincture nux-vomica in a teaspoonful of water, two or three times a day.

Felons—One tablespoonful of red lead, and one tablespoonful of castile soap and mix them with as much weak lye as will make it soft enough to spread like a salve, and apply it on the first appearance of felon, and it will cure in ten or twelve days.

Restore Eyesight—Let there be an occasional pressure of the finger on the ball of the eye. Let the pressure always be from the nose towards the temples, and wash the eyes three times a day in cold water. If this simple advice is followed the day is not far distant when partial blindness shall disappear from the world.

Enlarged Veins of the Leg—Apply strips of leather firmly, spread with soap plaster. Generally it is better to support the whole limb with a strong calico bandage, which should be applied before getting out of bed. It is well to use friction in connection with iodine ointment.

Costiveness—Common charcoal is highly recommended for costiveness. It may be taken in either tea or tablespoonful, or even larger doses, according to the exigencies of the case; mix with molasses, repeating it as often as necessary. Bathe the bowels with pepper and vinegar. Or, take two ounces of rhubarb, add one ounce of rust of iron, infuse in one quart of wine. Half a wine-glass every morning. Or, take pulverized blood root, one drachm; pulverized rhubarb, one drachm; castile soap, two scruples. Mix and roll into thirty-two pills. Take one morning and night. By following these directions it may perhaps save you from a severe attack of piles or some other kindred disease.

Washing Made Easy—To save your labor and your linen pour one-half a pound of soda in two quarts of boiling water, in an earthen pan; take half a pound of soap, shred fine, put it into a saucepan with two quarts of cold water; stand it on a fire till it boils, and when perfectly dissolved and boiling, add it to the former. Mix it well and let it stand till cold, when it has the appearance of strong jelly. Let your linen be soaking in water, the seams and any other dirty part rubbed in the usual way and remain till the following morning. Get your boiler ready and add to the water about a pint basin full. When lukewarm put in your linen and allow it to boil twenty minutes. Rinse it in the usual way, and that is all which is necessary to get it clean and keep it in good color. The above recipe is invaluable to housekeepers. Give it a trial.

Mint Vinegar—Put into a wide-mouthed bottle nice, fresh, clean mint leaves enough to fill it loosely, then fill up the bottle with good vinegar, and after it has been stopped close for two weeks it is to be poured off clear into another bottle and kept well corked for use. Serve with lamb when mint cannot be obtained.

Excellent Hair Wash—Take one ounce of borax, half an ounce of camphor powder (these ingredients very fine), and dis-

solve them in one quart of boiling water; when cool the solution will be ready for use. Dampen the hair frequently. This wash effectively cleanses, beautifies and strengthens the hair; preserves the color and prevents early baldness. The camphor will form into lumps after being dissolved, but the water will be sufficiently impregnated.

Chilblains, Sprains, Etc.—One raw egg well beaten, half a pint of vinegar, one ounce spirits of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of spirits of wine, a quarter of an ounce of camphor. These ingredients to be beaten well together, then put in a bottle and shaken for ten minutes, after which to be corked down tightly to exclude the air. In half an hour it is fit for use. To be well rubbed in, two, three or four times a day. For rheumatism in the head, to be rubbed at the back of the neck and behind the ears. In chilblains this remedy is to be used before they are broken.

The Egyptian Perfume—In manufacturing this article follow the same directions and use the same ingredients as are used in Austin's Starch Enamel, published on another page of this book, with the simple alteration of using the oil of jassamine instead of the oil of citronella. In perfuming, use one ounce of oil of jassamine to every pound and a half of paraffine. Stamp out in cakes one inch long, half an inch wide and one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Put each cake into a small sliding box and sell at ten cents each. It is very saleable and you can make money fast by putting this up. It is new and has not as yet been introduced in many localities, and if you are first in the field you are sure to do a large business at it. Give it a trial.

Summer Champagne—To four parts of seltzer water add one ounce of Moselle wine, or hock, and put a teaspoonful of powdered sugar into a wineglass of this mixture; an ebullition takes place and you have a sort of champagne which is more wholesome in hot weather than the genuine wine known by that name.

Deafness—Take three drops of sheeps' gall, warm, and drop it into the ear before going to bed. The ear must be syringed with warm soap and water in the morning. The gall must be applied for three successive nights. It is only efficacious when the

deafness is produced by cold. The most convenient way of warming the gall is by holding it in a silver spoon over the flame of a light. The above remedy has been frequently tried with perfect success.

Gout—This is Colonel Birch's receipt for rheumatic gout or acute rheumatism, commonly called "Chelsea Pensioner." Half an ounce of nitre (salt petre), half an ounce of sulphur, half an ounce of flour of mustard, half an ounce of Turkey rhubarb, quarter of an ounce of powdered guaicum. Mix, and take a teaspoonful every other night in a wineglassful of cold water (water which has been previously boiled) for three nights, and omit three nights.

Life Belts—An excellent and cheap life belt, for persons proceeding to sea, bathing in dangerous places, or learning to swim, may be thus made: Take a yard and three-quarters of strong jean, double, and divide it into nine compartments. Let there be a space of two inches after each third compartment. Fill the compartments with very fine cuttings of cork, which can be had at any cork-cutting establishment. Work eyelet holes at the bottom of each compartment to let the water drain out. Attach a neck-band and waist strings of stout boot web and sew them on strongly.

Bleeding from Nose—From any cause, may generally be stopped by putting a plug of lint into the nostrils. If this does not do, apply a cold lotion to the forehead; raise the head and place both arms over the head, so that it will rest on both hands; dip the lint plug, slightly moistened, into some powdered gumarabic and alum. An easier and simpler method is to place a piece of writing paper on the gums of the upper jaw, under the upper lip, and let it remain there for a few minutes.

Poisons—As a general rule, give emetics after poisons that cause sleepiness and raving: chalk, milk, butter and warm water or oil; after poisons that cause vomitings and pain in the stomach and bowels, with purging; and when there is no inflammation about the throat, tickle it with a feather to excite vomiting. Always send immediately for a medical man.

Boils—These should be brought to a head by warm poul-

tices of camomile flowers, or boiled white lily root, or onion root by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. When ripe they should be destroyed by a needle or lancet. But this should not be attempted until they are fully proven.

Scarlet Fever—It is unnecessary for a child to die of scarlet fever as it is, also, that it should be blind with cataract. Let us see. At any time before the body has finished its ineffectual struggle, we are able to help it, not by wonderful medicine, but by the knowledge of anatomy and the application of a little common sense. We consult the sympathetic nerve, and do what it commands us to do. We must give this child salt when it wants it. We must give it acid when it has a fever and anxiously craves it—not vinegar, but lemon juice; because the first coagulates albumen, and the latter does not on account of the amount of oxygen it contains. To imitate the soothing mucus in the intestines, which is now wanting, and to give some respiratory food at the same time, we add some gum arabic. To restore and relieve the injured nerve, we apply moist warmth. In practice we can fulfill all this with the following manipulations: Undress the child and bring it to bed at the very first signs of sickness. Give it, if it already has fever, sourish, warm lemonade, with some gum arabic in it. Then cover its abdomen with some dry flannel. Take a well folded bed sheet and put in boiling hot water; wring it out by means of dry towels and put this over the whole and wait. The hot cloth will perhaps require repeated heating. According to the severity of the case and its stage of progress, perspiration will commence in the child, in from ten minutes to two hours. The child then is saved—it then falls asleep. Soon after the child awakes it will show slight inclination for food; help its bowels, if necessary, with injections of soap, oil and water, and its recovery will be as steady as the growth of a plant in the green-house if well treated. Of course, if the child were already dying, nothing could save it, or if it has effusions in the lining of the heart or brain, it is much better that it should die. But if the above is applied in due time, under the eyes and directions of a competent physician, I will guarantee that not one in a hundred children will ever die of scarlet fever. I know that this will startle some of my readers, especially those who have already lost children,

but I shall go still further—I maintain that a child will never get scarlet fever if properly treated. If the child has correctly mixed blood it will never catch the scarlet fever if put to bed with a sick child. This is still more startling, but nothing easier to get rid of.

Moths—A very pleasant perfume, also a preventive against moths, may be made of the following ingredients: Take of cloves, carraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon and Tonquin beans, of each one ounce; then add as much Florentine orris root as will equal the other ingredients put together. Grind the whole well to powder, and then put it into little bags, among your clothes, etc.

Bald Heads—A most valuable remedy for promoting the growth of the hair is an application once or twice a day of wild indigo and alcohol. Take four ounces of wild indigo and steep it about a week or ten days in a pint of alcohol and a pint of hot water, when it will be ready for use. The head must be thoroughly washed with the liquid, morning and evening, application being made with a sponge or soft brush. Another excellent preparation is composed of three ounces of castor oil, with just enough alcohol to cut the oil, to which add twenty drops tincture of cantharides, and perfume to suit. This not only softens and imparts a gloss to the hair, but also invigorates and strengthens the roots of the hair.

Dry Cough—Take of powdered gum-arabic half an ounce; liquorice juice, half an ounce. Dissolve the gum first in warm water, squeeze in the juice of a lemon, then add of paregoric two drachms, syrup of squills one drachm. Cork all in a bottle and shake well. Take one teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

Black Silk Reviver—Boil logwood in water half an hour, take it out and put into the dye a little blue vitrol, or green copperas; cool it and simmer the silk for half an hour. Or, boil a handful of fig leaves in two quarts of water until it is reduced to one pint; squeeze the leaves, and bottle the liquor for use. When wanted sponge the silk with it.

Bunions—In their early development they may be checked by binding the joint with adhesive plaster and keeping it on as long

as any uneasiness is felt. The bandaging should be perfect, and it might be well to extend it around the foot. An inflamed bunion should be poulticed, and larger shoes be worn. Iodine, twelve grains; yard or spermaceti ointment, half an ounce, makes a capital ointment for bunions. It should be rubbed on gently twice or three times a day.

Cautions in Visiting the Sick—Do not visit the sick when you are fatigued, or in a state of perspiration; or with the stomach empty—for in such condition you are liable to take the infection. When the disease is very contagious, take the side of the patient which is near to the window. Do not enter the room the first thing in the morning before it has been aired; and when you come away take some food, change your clothing immediately, and expose the latter to the air for some days. Tobacco smoke is a fine preventive of malaria.

To Destroy the Taste of Medicine—Have the medicine in a glass as usual, and a tumbler of water by the side of it; then take the medicine and retain it in the mouth, which should be kept closed, and if you then commence drinking the water the taste of the medicine is washed away. Even the bitterness of quinine and aloes may be prevented by this means.

Cheap and Good Vinegar—To eight gallons of clear rain water, add three quarts of molasses; turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask, shake it well two or three times, and add three spoonsful of good yeast, or two yeast cakes; place the cakes in a warm place, and in ten days add a sheet of common brown wrapping paper, smeared with molasses and torn into narrow strips, and you will have good vinegar. The paper is necessary to form the "Mother" or life of the vinegar.

Cancer—The following is said to be a sure cure for the cancer: A piece of sticking plaster is put over the cancer with a circular piece cut out of the centre a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it is exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, blood root and wheat flour is spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On

removing it, the cancer will be found burned into and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates and the cancer comes out in a hard lump and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer so that it sloughs like dead flesh and never grows again. The remedy was discovered by Dr. King, of London, and has been used by him for several years with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

Soothing Syrup—Alcohol, oil of peppermint, castor oil, of each one ounce; mix. Add oil of anise, half drachm; magnesia, sixty grains; pulverized ginger, forty grains; water, two ounces; white sugar to form a syrup.

Soothing Syrup—Take one pound of honey, add two tablespoonsful of paregoric and the same of oil of anise seed; add enough water to make a thick syrup, and bottle. For children teething; dose, teaspoonful occasionally.

Balm of Beauty—Pure soft water, one quart; pulverized castile soap, four ounces; emulsion of bitter almonds, six ounces; rose and orange flower water, of each, eight ounces; tincture of benzoin, two drachms; borax, one drachm; add five grains bichloride of mercury to every eight ounces of the mixture. To use, apply on a cotton or linen cloth to the face, etc.

Liquid for Forcing the Beard—Colonge, two ounces; liquid hartshorn, one drachm; tincture cantharides, two drachms; oil rosemary, twelve drops; lavender, twelve drops. Apply to the face daily and await results. Said to be reliable.

To Increase the Flow of Milk in Cows—Give your cows, three times a day, water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice that the cow will give twenty-five per cent more milk and she will become so much attached to the diet that she will refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink at almost any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink

necessary is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon and night. Avoid giving cows "slops," as they are no more fit for the animal than they are for the human.

Flaxseed Tea—Macerate one ounce flaxseed and half an ounce of bruised liquorice root in one pint of boiling water for two hours, in a lightly closed vessel; filter, and add one fluid ounce of lemon juice. This is a good drink in cases of catarrh.

To Remove Grease—Aqua ammonia, two ounces; soft water, one quart; salt petre, one teaspoonful; shaving soap in shavings, one ounce; mix all together; dissolve the soap well, and any grease or dirt that cannot be removed with this preparation, nothing else need be tried for it.

Remedy for Neuralgia—Hypophosphite of soda, taken in one drachm doses three times a day in beef tea is a good remedy for this painful affection. So is the application of bruised horse-radish, or the application of oil of peppermint applied lightly with a camel hair pencil.

Jockey Club—Spirits of wine, five gallons; orange flower water, one gallon; balsam of Peru, four ounces; essence of bergamot, eight ounces; essence of musk, eight ounces; essence of cloves, four ounces; essence of neroli, two ounces.

Centennial Gold Medal Vinegar No. 1—Mix with twenty-five gallons of warm rain water, four gallons molasses and one gallon of yeast, and let it ferment; you will soon have the best vinegar. Keep adding these articles in these proportions as the stock is sold. Use brewers' yeast.

For Grocers Sale—Take three barrels; let one of them be your vinegar barrel; fill this last up before it is quite empty with molasses, two gallons; soft water, eleven gallons; yeast, one quart; keeping these proportions in filling up the whole three barrels. Sell the vinegar out of your old vinegar barrel as soon as it is ready, which will be in a short time; when nearly empty, fill it up with the fluid as before and pass on to sell out of the next barrel. By the time it is disposed of go on to the last; then go back to the first, filling up your barrels in every case when nearly empty, and you

will always keep a good stock of vinegar on hands unless your sales are very large, in which case follow the next process. Have the bung-holes open in the barrels to admit air. The free admission of warm air hastens the process. Use brewers' yeast.

Vinegar in Three Days—Get a quantity of maple, beech, or basewood chips or shavings and soak these in good vinegar for two or three days. With these chips you will fill a barrel, which has been pierced with a large number of inch holes all around the sides for the free admission of air among the chips (the more holes in the barrel the better, for the more air the sooner the vinegar will be made); cut another barrel in two halves, place one half below the barrel with the chips and the other half above it. The top tub must have its bottom pierced with a number of gimlet holes, in which are placed several threads of twine to conduct the vinegar evenly over the chips. The liquid drains down slowly through the chips and out of a faucet near the bottom of the barrel into the lower tub. It should run through every four hours, and then be baled or pumped back. Directions to make vinegar from sugar: Use one and a half pounds to each gallon of water; of the dregs of molasses barrels, use two pounds to each gallon of water. Small beer, lager beer, ale, etc., which have become sour make good vinegar by being reduced with water. Small beer needs but little water; lager beer as much water as beer; to two gallons of cider, add half a gallon of water. You can also make excellent vinegar out of the artificial cider mentioned below. Use, in every case, soft water to make vinegar, and use two parts yeast to every barrel. It makes much quicker if the fluid is slightly lukewarm. Leach either of these preparations through the shavings. This process should be attended to during warm weather, or in a room where a pretty high temperature is kept up, as it will not work otherwise.

White Wine Vinegar—Mash up twenty pounds raisins and add ten gallons of water; let it stand in a warm place for one month and you will have pure white wine vinegar. The raisins may be used a second time the same way.

Cure for Fever and Ague—One-half ounce spirits of nitre, one-half ounce tincture pepper, thirty-five grains quinine, one

pint of brandy. Take wineglassful three times a day, one-half hour before meals. If a child, give only half the quantity.

Sick Canaries—Bakers' sponge cake dipped in sherry wine is strongly recommended for sick canary birds that have been moulting. The bird will no doubt eat sparingly of it, but the remedy is excellent. It has been known in many instances to restore the voice and health of canaries after shedding eighteen months and two years. Birds often continue moulting from weakness, and a short time feeding them on the cake and sherry, in connection with their seed, soon shows a beneficial effect. I would also advise not giving the bird any greens to eat, nor apples while in the condition described. Canaries having asthma are relieved, and sometimes cured, by giving them a pap made of bakers' bread boiled in sweet milk. In very bad cases, remove their seed for a few days and let them fed entirely upon it. The following treatment completely restored a fine singer which I had quite despaired of, as he had been sick and silent for months: Leave off seed entirely. Make a paste of sweet milk and bread crumbs, throwing the crumbs into the milk while boiling and stir until quite smooth; add a pinch of cayenne pepper, varied occasionally by some finely-minced clove or garlic; dissolve in the drinking water a little black currant jelly, a bit of fig, or half a potash lozenge. I used all of these and my bird is well, so to which the preference is given I know not, though I incline to the jelly. It may take a long time to cure the bird, and if the trouble arises from hardness of the tongue it must be painted daily with strong borax water. If he sneezes, a little olive oil must be gently put up the nostrils. He should have plenty of tepid water to bathe in, celery, sweet apple, or lettuce. But by no means hang him close to the window, the cold is too severe, even in a moderately warm room for a bird in delicate health. Paste must be fresh daily.

To Mend Crockery—No. 1—Four pounds white glue, one and a half pounds dry white lead, one-half pound isinglass, one gallon soft water, one quart alcohol, one-half pint white varnish; dissolve the glue and the isinglass in the water by gentle heat if preferred; stir in the lead, put the alcohol in the varnish, and mix the whole together.

Screw in Plaster—It often becomes desirable to insert

screws into plaster walls without attaching them to any wood-work, but when we turn them the plaster gives way, and our effort is vain; and yet a screw may be inserted in plaster so as to hold light pictures, etc., very firmly. Enlarge the hole to about twice the diameter of the screw, fill it with plaster of paris, such as is used for fastening the tops of lamps, etc., and bed the screw in the soft plaster. When the plaster has set the screw will hold like iron.

Extirpation of Cockroaches—Common red wafers, to be found at any stationers', will answer the purpose. The cockroaches eat them and die. Also sprinkle powdered borax around where "they most do congregate," and renew it occasionally. In a short time not a roach will be seen. This is a safe and most effectual exterminator.

To Clean Old Black Silk—Grate two potatoes into a quart of water; let it stand to settle, and then drain it off clear. Lay a breadth of the silk—from which you have wiped off all the dust with a flannel rag—outside upward on a clean cloth spread over an ironing blanket. Sponge it across the breadth well; fold it up, taking care to keep the wetted side upward. Do all the breadths, laying them each aside; then iron them with a hot iron, having a thin piece of linen or an old handkerchief spread over the silk under the iron; this will prevent the silk from shining. Chloroform will cleanse the finest silks and remove spots without injury to the fabric.

To Renovate Black Silk—Two ounces soap bark (to be had at any drug store) soaked over night in one quart rain water. Pour off the water from the bark in the morning and sponge the silk thoroughly on both sides and hang smoothly on a clothes horse to dry. Do not iron. Old and soiled black silks have been made to look something approaching to newness and more than respectable by this process.

A Remedy for Rheumatism—Four ounces salt-petre in one pint of alcohol; shake well and bathe parts affected; wetting red flannel with it, lay it on. It does not cure, but takes away the redness, reduces the swelling and relieves the torment and agony.

To Drive Away Ants—Put red pepper in the places the

ants frequent the most, and scrub the shelves or drawers with strong carbolic soap.

To Remove "Red Mites" from Canaries—Put into the cage as a perch one or more hollow sticks, with holes cut into them in short distances as in a cane pipe. The insects crawl into these and can be easily knocked or shaken out or destroyed by letting hot water run through the sticks. This should be done every day till the bird is relieved. Hang a piece of new white flannel in the cage at night next the perch so that it shades the bird from the light. In the morning you will find the mites on the flannel; wash, or put in a piece of new cloth the following night, and continue doing so until they are all removed. It is also well to scald the cage. The perches should be of red cedar wood.

How to Cure Drunkenness—Sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; one tablespoonful twice a day. This preparation acts as a stimulant and tonic, and supplies the place of the accustomed liquor.

To Restore Velvet—Where velvet has been crushed, hold the wrong side over a basin of quite boiling water, and the pile will gradually rise. Do not lose patience, for it takes a considerable time, but the result is marvelous.

Hair Restorative—A tea made by pouring one pint of boiling water on two tablespoonsful of rosemary leaves, with a wineglass of rum added, is excellent.

To Soften the Hands—Before retiring, take a large pair of old gloves and spread mutton tallow inside, also all over the hands. Wear the gloves all night and wash the hands with olive oil and white Castile soap the next morning.

To Remove White Stains from Furniture—Have ready three pieces of woollen cloth, with one well dipped in lamp oil, (or if that is not convenient, linseed oil); rub the spot briskly, wet the second with alcohol and apply to oily surface, rubbing quickly, as too much alcohol will destroy the varnish, and finally polish with the third cloth, moistened with oil or furniture polish.

Soap Manufacture—When wood ashes cannot be had conveniently it is usual for soap manufacturers to use equal quantities of recently slaked lime and salsoda, soda ash or caustic soda, using water enough to give the lye sufficient strength to support a fresh egg. It must be very strong. The solution can be effected by heat, or stirring, or by both methods, finally drawing off or bailing out the liquid clear of sediment, previously throwing in salt and giving time for the sediment to settle; one ton of yellow soap will require about a thousand pounds of tallow and three hundred and fifty pounds resin, with lye sufficient. The same quantity of white soap will require nearly thirteen hundred pounds tallow, boiling in every case with the proper quantity of lye, until it forms a perfectly homogeneous mass by a perfect blending of the component parts all together, when it is poured out into suitable frames to harden and cool. It is afterwards cut up into proper sized bars by means of wires to which handles are attached and then piled up to dry.

Solid Candles from Lard—Dissolve quarter-pound alum and quarter-pound salt-petre, in half-pint water on a slow fire; then take three pounds of lard cut into small pieces and put into the pot with this solution, stirring it constantly over a very moderate fire until the lard is all dissolved; then let it simmer until all steam ceases to rise and remove it at once from the fire. If you leave it too long it will get discolored. These candles are harder and better than tallow.

To Flavor Tobacco—This is done by means of a mixture of one quart each of lemon peel, orange peel, figs, corriander seed and sassafras; half part each of elder flowers, elder berries and cinnamon; two parts of salt-petre, three of salt and four of sugar. This mixture must be digested in fifty parts of water, and, before applying it flavor with an alcoholic solution of gum benzoin, mastic, and myrrh. It is said that this decoction gives a flavor to common leaves resembling Porto Rican, but to this end the leaves must be well dried, about a year old, well permeated with the preparation; kept in a pile for eight days, turned daily and finally dried.

Flavor for Cigar Makers—Take two ounces Tonqua beans and one ounce cinnamon; bruise and pulverize them to a

powder and put them into one pint of Santa Cruze rum; let it stand for a few days to macerate; stir all together and with this liquid sprinkle your common or inferior tobacco. Dry out of the sun and the flavor will be unequaled.

Unerring Test for Good Flour— Good flour is white, with a yellowish or straw-color tint. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if good, it will retain the shape given by pressure. Knead a little between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Throw a little against a dry perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad.

Transparent Soap— Slice six pounds nice yellow bar-soap into shavings; put into a brass, tin or copper kettle, with alcohol, one-half gallon, heating gradually over a slow fire, stirring till all is dissolved; then add one ounce sassafras essence and stir until all is mixed; now pour into pans about one and a half inches deep and when cold cut into square bars the length or width of the pan, as desired.

To Correct Musty Flour— Carbonate of magnesia, 3 pounds; flour, 765 lbs.; mix. This improves bad flour, causing it to become more wholesome, producing lighter and better bread than when alum is used, and absorbs and dissipates the musty smell.

Patent Self-Rising Flour—Kiln-dried flour, one cwt.; tartaric acid, ten ounces; mix thoroughly. After two or three days, add, of bicarbonate of soda, twelve ounces; lump sugar, half a pound; common salt, one and a half pounds. Mix, and pass through the "dressing machine." Have all the articles perfectly dry, and separately reduced to fine powder before adding to the flour. Mix with cold water and bake at once. It produces light and porous bread.

To Cure Butter— Take two parts of fine salt; one part loaf sugar; one part salt-petre; mix completely. Use one ounce of this mixture to each pound of butter; work well. Bury your butter firkins in the earth in your cellar bottom, tops nearly level with the ground, or store away in a very cool place, covering the butter with

a clean cloth and a strong brine on the top, and it will keep two years if desired.

To Keep Butter During Hot Weather—A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather is to invert a large crock of earthenware, or a flour pot if need be (varying with the size of the vessel containing the butter), over the dish or firkin in which the butter is held. The porousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool, and all the more so if the pot be wrapped in a wet cloth with a little water in the dish, with the butter. Not the porosity of the earthenware, but the rapid absorption of heat by external evaporation causes the butter to become hard.

Premium Method of Keeping Hams, Etc.—Add to four gallons of water eight pounds of coarse salt; quarter ounce potash, two ounces salt-petre, two pounds brown sugar. Boil together, skim when cold, put on the above quantity to 100 pounds of meat; hams to remain in eight weeks; beef, three weeks. Let the hams dry several days before smoking. Meats of all kinds, salmon and other fish, lobsters, etc., may be preserved for years by a light application of pyroligneous acid applied with a brush, sealing up in cans as usual. It imparts a splendid flavor to the meat, is very cheap and is very effectual and preservative against loss.

Aerated Bread—One pound flour, 100 grains carbonate of soda, 60 grains common salt, one teaspoon powdered sugar, 120 grains muriatic acid, more or less, according to its strength; one wine pint of water, inferior flour will require less. Well mix the flour, soda, salt and sugar in an earthen vessel, then add the acid mixed with the water, stir with a wooden spoon. Bake in one loaf about an hour. Bake in tin or iron pans, but avoid the use of metallic vessels or spoons while mixing.

To Restore Rancid Butter—Use one pint water to each pound of butter, previously adding twenty grains chloride of lime to each pint of water; wash well the butter in the mixture, afterward re-wash in cold water and salt; or melt the butter in a water bath with animal charcoal, coarsely powdered and previously well sifted to free it from dust; skim, remove and strain through flannel; then salt.

Tomato Catsup—Boil one bushel of tomatoes till they are soft, squeeze them through a fine wire sieve; add one and a half pints salt, two ounces cayenne pepper and five heads of onions, skinned and separated; mix together and boil till reduced one-half; then bottle.

The Northern-Light Burning Fluid—Get good deodorized benzine, sixty to sixty-five gravity, and to each barrel of forty-two gallons add two pounds pulverized alum, three and a half ounces gum camphor and three and a half ounces oil of sassafras, or two ounces oil of bergamot; stir up and mix thoroughly together, and it will soon be ready for use. N. B.—As this fluid creates a much larger volume of light and flame than carbon oil, it is necessary to use either a high burner, such as the sun-burner, to elevate the flame away from the lamp in order to keep it cool, or instead thereof, to use a burner provided with a tube for the escape of the gas generated from the fluid, such, for instance, as the Meriden burner.

Young's Cheng Wing Starch Polish—This article has undoubtedly had a more extensive sale through agents than any other article used in the household. It is a meritorious one and will always find sale if our directions are followed. Care must be taken to procure the ingredients marked as we give them.

DIRECTIONS AND RECIPE

Procure from your druggist an article of commerce called and marked A-1, (not B-1), but A-1 Paraffine Wax. It must be the hardest wax made. If an inferior grade is used it will not produce the same result as the best A-1 wax. Please buy no other. Place your paraffine in a tin boiler or pan, or pail, or kettle, as is most convenient. Melt it over a slow fire. Use care in melting. When melted thoroughly, remove the vessel from the fire, cover it to keep the liquid hot. Take some round tin pie pans and oil them with sweet oil as you would for pie baking, but do not use lard. Put these pans on a level table, and pour in enough of the hot wax to make a depth in each pan equal to about the thickness of one-eighth of an inch. While hot glance over the pans to see if they are level. As this is very essential, please remember it. If the pans are not level the cakes will be all thicknesses, which should

not be so. Let them cool but not too fast. Watch them closely and have a tin stamp ready to stamp the cakes out about the size of an ordinary candy lozenge. This stamp should be about eight inches long, larger at the top than at the bottom, so that the cakes can pass up through the stamp as you are cutting them out of the pans. Lay the cakes in another pan to cool. Before they become very hard, separate them from each other; if not it will be difficult to do so when they become very hard. Do not neglect this. Have boxes made at any paper box makers in any large city. They cost about from one to two cents each; sliding boxes are the best. Have your labels printed and commence business at once. This is a standard article. Wholesale grocers throughout the United States generally have it in stock. You can wholesale it to them or retail it to families. This one secret is worth one hundred times the price of this book.

Young's Turkish or Frozen Perfumes—Perhaps no article of luxury has had such a continuous sale. It is a saleable, cheap and meritorious Solidified Perfume. The demand for it has never diminished. In 1863—simultaneous with the introduction of the Starch Polish—we introduced this novelty—solidified perfume. The sales have been simply enormous. This perfume is selling as fast as ever, and we feel that the world is wide and room for all, and have determined to publish the correct recipe in this book. It is easily and cheaply made. The U. S. Revenue Department requires every person manufacturing this article to place a one-cent proprietary stamp on every box sold. Please remember this.

RECIPE AND DIRECTIONS

Procure A-1 Paraffine Wax from any wholesale druggist. Be sure to get the hard A-1 wax. Melt it over a slow fire in any tin vessel; care should be taken not to let it burn. Be particular about this. When melted, remove it from the fire and cover the top of the vessel. Now, you must remember that solidified perfumes cannot be successfully made while hot, but they must be warm. The heat drives out the perfume, and counteracts the effects of the essential oils. Light extracts are worthless. Take two ounces of lemon grass, and one-half ounce oil of cloves and one-quarter ounce oil lavender flowers; mix them well together. For this amount of

perfume you require about four quarts of the liquid paraffine. Pour the oils into the melted paraffine while warm, stirring it well while pouring. Have ready round pie pans, well oiled with olive oil. Pour in the perfumed wax until you have about one-quarter inch in depth of the melted liquid perfume in each pan. Be sure to have your pans level on the table. Have a tin stamp ready to use to cut the cakes out at the proper time. This stamp should be made larger at the top than at the bottom. It should be square. The stamp that we use is one and three-eighth inch long, and one inch wide at the stamping point. It is a little larger at the top. The edges are filed sharp as a knife, and kept so constantly. Stamp the cakes out when they are cooling, before they get too hard to cut. You must use your eyes, your hands and common sense and good judgment at this stage of its manufacture. If it is too cold and hard you cannot cut it. If too soft your punch will stick to the soft wax. Watch it closely and you cannot fail to have the best results. Lay the square cakes into pans to cool; or, if your punch does not draw them up from the pan you are stamping, let them remain in the original pan until cold enough to box up. Use gilt boxes the size of the cake, and put your own price on them. They are worth 15 to 25 cents retailed. Reckon your cost of manufacture and regulate your wholesale price accordingly. We consider this information worth one thousand dollars to any smart, active man or woman. We mean just what we say. One thousand dollars is a mere song for this recipe. One man has been kept stamping out this solidified perfume for six consecutive years. Any child of good common sense can make it. Although introduced in 1863, it has not been manufactured continually since that time. It was made six years and then laid aside. It will sell well now. It was made from the above recipe, and you have the right and privilege to do the same.

American Gin Without Distillation—Can be made for sixteen cents per pint. To make this compound it is necessary to procure clean rectified spirit, either proof or in one five under proof, which can be procured at any of the distillers. Procure one gallon of proof spirits, and one ounce of juniper berries, and let them steep together for a week; then take a quarter of an ounce of the oil of juniper berries and with this add ten drops of the

oil of turpentine and five drops of the oil of sweet fennel seeds. Rub these three oils together with a sufficient quantity of loaf sugar to absorb the oils, after which add gradually one-eighth pint of rectified spirits of wine. Stir it until the whole is thoroughly incorporated and mix it well in the proof spirits. The next day add half a pint of clean lime water and fine it with a bit of rock alum the size of a pea. Strain off when clear, add two or three quarts of sweetened water to bring it to the strength of what is termed extra strong or strong; this will produce twelve or fourteen pints of American Gin, at a cost of little more than 16 cents per pint.

Premium Mead—Fermented mead is made in the proportion of one pound of honey to three pints of water, or by boiling over a moderate fire till the quantity is reduced one-third, three parts water and one part honey. The liquor is then skimmed and casked, care being taken to keep the cask full while fermenting. During the process the cask is left unstopped and exposed to the sun or in a warm room till the working ceases. The cask is then bunged and in a few months the cellar renders it fit for use. Mead is rendered more vinous and pleasant by the addition of cut raisins or other fruits, boiled in the proportion of half a pound of raisins to six pounds of honey, with a toasted crust of bread, an ounce of salt of tartar in a glass of brandy being added to the liquor when casked, to which add five or six drops of essence of cinnamon; others, pieces of lemon peel, with various syrups. This is not only a splendid beverage for home consumption, but will sell readily at any public resort.

Ale Without Malt or Hops—No product in this country abounds so much with saccharine matter as the shells of green peas. A strong decoction of them so much resembles, in odor and taste, an infusion of malt (termed wort), as to deceive a brewer. This decoction, rendered slightly bitter with the wood sage, and afterward fermented with yeast, affords a very excellent beverage. The method employed is as follows: Fill a boiler with the green shells of peas, pour on water till it rises half an inch above the shells, and simmer for three hours. Strain off the liquor and add a strong decoction of the wood sage, or the hop, so as to render it pleasantly bitter; then ferment in the usual manner. The wood sage is the best substitute for hops, and being free from

any anodyne property is entitled to a preference. Boil a fresh quantity of the shells in the decoction and when cold it may be thoroughly impregnated with saccharine matter, as to afford a liquor when fermented, as strong as ale.

Simple Remedy for Asthma—The Repertoire de Pharmacie gives the following simple remedy for the asthma: Take a strong saturated solution of nitrate of potassa; dip tender into it, and then allow it to dry. Procure a wide mouth phial, the cork of which has an aperture in the centre, so as to admit any hollow tube whatever—a pipe closed at the end, for example. Light the piece of tinder and place it in the phial. Then cause the patient to inhale the gases that are disengaged, either through the mouth or nostrils. At the end of a few respirations he will find relief which will augment. In regard to an explanation of this mode of treatment, it is supposed that a small portion of oxygen, disengaged by the combustion of the nitrate of potassa, is inhaled by the patient. It is known that in asthmatic patients the sanguinous circulation is incomplete in the lungs, and the blood is imperfectly regenerated; that it is black and does not burn its excess of carbon. By the oxygen absorbed, therefore, combustion may be facilitated.

Glycerine Cement—Professor Hirzel has discovered an important use of glycerine. When glycerine is mixed with fine and well dried litharge it yields a cement that is capable of a large number of applications. All metals and nearly all solid bodies can be bound together by this cement; it is said to harden under water as readily as in the air, and to resist a temperature of 500°. It is especially recommended for such pieces of apparatus as are exposed to the action of chlorine; hydrochloric acid, sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, and nitre acid; also the vapor of alcohol, ether and bisulphide of carbon, as none of these agents act upon it. The cement can be used in steam engines, pumps, foundations for machinery and finally as a substitute for plaster in galvano-plaster and electro-plating. The proportion of glycerine and litharge to be taken must depend somewhat upon the consistency of the cement and its proposed uses. An excess of glycerine would retard the setting, as it does not readily evaporate.

Bordeaux Wine Imitated—Take a quart of fine Ameri-

can cider, and an equal quantity of port wine, mix and shake them; put the mixed liquor in bottles and cork them well and let the bottles be laid on their sides. In one month it will be a very good imitation of foreign Bordeaux wine.

Great Art of Waterproofing Cloth—For many years I have worn India rubber water-proof, but I will buy no more, for I have learned that good Scottish tweed can be made completely impervious to rain, and, moreover, I have learned how to make it so; and for the benefit of the public this recipe is given as follows: In a pail of soft water put half a pound of sugar of lead, (the acetate of lead), and half a pound of alum; stir this at intervals until it becomes clear; then pour it off into another pail and put the garment therein and let it be in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without wringing it. Two of my party—a lady and a gentleman—have worn garments thus treated in the wildest storm of wind and rain without getting wet. The rain hangs upon the cloth in globules; in short, they are really water-proof. This is, I think, a secret worth knowing, for cloth, if it can be made to keep out wet, is in every way better than what we know as waterproof.

How to Raise the Vinegar Plant—What is known as the vinegar plant is only a form of the "Mother of Vinegar," which is, again, only a state of common mold. The manner of obtaining it is as follows: Leave a little vinegar in a small bottle to become stale (during hot, close weather is best), till a film appears on the surface. This film is the spawn or mycelium of a species of mildew, and is the incipient state of the vinegar plant proper. If a few fragments of coarse brown sugar now be added it will somewhat aid its growth, but when the film has attained the thickness of parchment it is ready for transfer to syrup, where it soon becomes the housewife's normal vinegar plant. Procure a large jar or bottle, and to two quarts of boiling water add half a pound of molasses and half a pound of the commonest brown sugar; stir all these ingredients well together and when cool transfer the film from the surface of the vinegar to the surface of the syrup; cover up to exclude air, and keep in a warm cupboard. This film will rapidly grow and form a thick, slippery, gelatinous mass all over the sur-

face of the syrup, and in the course of six weeks or so the liquid will be changed to excellent vinegar. The vinegar plant can now be taken and divided into layers, or cut up into fragments, each piece of which if placed upon fresh syrup will rapidly grow and change the liquor into vinegar. The vinegar should be allowed to settle and be strained before it is used.

Fish Culture—How To Secure Nearly Double the Usual Product in Fish Raising: I have closely observed the habits of many of the fishes that inhabit our southern streams, and among others, the trout. Here they are migratory, or at least they leave the small streams in October and return to them in March. They spawn in April and the young brood are hatched out in a few days. Now, my plan for increasing the yield is to have the eggs of the trout and other fishes well protected in their natural bed, where deposited by the mother, by placing over it a frame of fine wire net or cloth. But little attention is needed to find the nest of the trout or other fish; then as soon as all the eggs are deposited you have only to put the wire net over the nest and it will keep off nearly all of the fish and insects that prey on the eggs. In this way I think you may be sure of about 75 per cent of the eggs producing young trout, and as these remain near the nest till old enough to escape from most of the dangers of their infant state, the wire net will save nearly all of them.

"Mad Stones"—How to Find, How to Prepare and How to Use the great Natural Remedy for Bites of Poisonous or Rabid Animals: There are several possessors of what are called "mad stones," and each of these persons is regarded as peculiarly fortunate to possess the article which has, in many cases, been handed down from generation to generation, or has been purchased at a high price. The wonders achieved by such stones have many witnesses in their respective sections, and a single little stone has yielded its owner a handsome income, as persons bitten by snakes, mad dogs, etc., will readily pay \$2 to \$10 merely to be allowed to apply the marvelous stone to the wound. The finding of these stones has been so far mere chance. I propose to tell how they can be obtained with greater certainty. In nearly every section there is what is known as "red shale" or "red shell," and also of a darker color, a nearly black variety of similar rocks. Among specimens

of both these minerals will be found occasionally one very porous or absorbent. Try one of these on the tongue; when one is found that will adhere strongly it is suitable to use. Grind down to convenient shape, with a flat surface. In this way several specimens have been found which on comparison proved exactly like the famous one owned by the Pointer family, of Halifax County, Virginia, for fifty years and performing many cures. Should you have any difficulty in finding any of these natural "mad stones," I have learned how artificial ones may be manufactured, possessing equal value; indeed, such is the secret of the great East Indian "Pambookaloo" remedy in cases of wounds by venomous serpents, of which are given many well authenticated instances of its virtue when the patient was bitten by the deadly cobra del capello. The stone is intensely black and highly polished, and, being porous, rapidly imbibes the blood and with it the poison. The stone adheres for a few minutes, like the "mad stone," then drops off. Analysis of one of these has shown it is a piece of charred bone, evidence of which is afforded both by the aperture of cells or tubes on its surface and by the fact that it exhibits an organic structure within. When heated, water and ammonia escape, and finally the carbon burns away, leaving a white ash which is phosphate of lime. The snake charmers from the coast also visit Ceylon proper to prepare the snake stones themselves, and to preserve the composition a secret; the manufacture of them is a lucrative trade, carried on by the monks of Manila, who supply the merchants of India. The Mexicans also have a snake stone, *piedra ponsona*, which is substantially the same as those above mentioned. To make it, it is only necessary to procure a sound, solid piece of horn, hart's horn is considered best, and roast slowly until thoroughly charred throughout. This is the whole secret of making, and the product will be found to have all the merits possessed by any already celebrated for their cures. In using either the natural or artificial, the wood must be slightly moistened with water or spittle, or what would be even better, a little spirits of hartshorn. The stone is to be then pressed into the wound and allowed to adhere until it drops off. Cures are reported in even severe cases in from eight to twelve hours. One, applied in a case of bite by a copperhead snake and effected a complete cure in twelve hours. The patient was very sick and delirious.

Magical Paint Cleaner—Provide a plate with some of the best whiting to be had, and have ready some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, and does not require more than half the time and labor.

Liquid Blacking—Ivory black, two pounds; molasses, two pounds; sweet oil, one pound; rub together till well mixed, then add oil of vitrol, three-quarters of a pound; add coarse sugar, half pound, and dilute with beer bottoms. This cannot be excelled.

Captain Hall's Remedy for the Drinking Habit—Sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; to be taken twice a day in doses of about a wineglass or less, with or without water. This recipe is not only an inestimable boon to the victim of strong drink, but properly "pushed" is capable of yielding a handsome income from the manufacture. This remedy is prepared by different persons under different titles and sold at from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per bottle.

Excelsior Axle Grease—Take one part good plumbago (black lead), sifted through a coarse muslin so as to be perfectly free from grit, and stir it into five quarts of lard, warmed so as to be stirred easily without melting. Stir vigorously until it is smooth and uniform. Then raise the heat until the mixture melts. Stir constantly, remove from the fire and keep stirring until cold. Apply cold to the axle or any other bearing with a brush. If intended for use where the axle or bearing is in a warm apartment, as the interior of mills, etc., two ounces of hard tallow or one ounce of beeswax may be used to every ten pounds of the mixture. This grease is cheaper in use than oil, tallow or tar, or any compound of them, and can be sold at a good profit in any thickly settled country.

Royal Washing Powder, Hard Water Made Soft—The laundresses' assistant; warranted not to injure the finest fabric. No acid, no potash. In the wash room it saves time, labor,

expense, muscle, temper and hands. The clothes will come out clean and white, without wear or tear, or rubbing on washboard—therefore will last twice as long. For house cleaning it is unequaled. One girl can wash more clothes, paint, walls, windows or floors in a day with perfect ease with this powder than she could in four days with hard labor, soap and scrubbing brush; and the paint will look new bright. It only requires to be tested to be appreciated. If it does not give satisfaction, we will refund the money.

RECEIPT: Mix any quantity of soda ash with an equal portion of carbonate of soda, (ordinary soda) crushed into coarse grains. Have a thin solution of glue, or decoction of linseed oil ready, into which pour the soda until quite thick. Spread it out on boards in a warm apartment to dry. As soon as dry, shake up well so that it will pack easily into nice square packages. Label neatly. Pound packages ought not to cost over seven cents, ready for market; these retail readily for thirty-five cents.

Imperial Fly Paper, or "Catch 'Em Alive Oh"—

You must take linseed oil—no other will do—and put it into a strong iron pot. The pot must be one-third full only, and must have a lid that fits closely. You bring the oil to a boil and then set fire to it on top as well. This operation can only be carried on out doors. When it has been afire about forty minutes put on the lid to quench it and then take a little out on a stick and cool it to see whether it is thick enough. If not boil and burn again twenty minutes more, and so on until it is thick enough. Some oil requires as long as four or five hours, some longer yet, and some less. When of the right consistency, about like thick New Orleans molasses, it can be brushed on stout manilla (brown) paper. When rightly made it will remain thick for six months. It can be made cheaper and quicker if some common rosin, cracked up into coarse powder, is put into it (one pound rosin to a gallon of oil) but it dries up quicker; still this kind is good enough for general use. The sheets of paper should be about the size of letter paper and with a crease in the middle, and when covered with the compound should be folded so that the covered parts come together. They can then be packed and carried without injury to anything else. When wanted they can be easily pulled apart. The sheets are a ready seller at five cents apiece. Two hundred and fifty can be

made from one gallon of linseed oil, which costs about one dollar, the paper cost being about eighty cents—it ought to be good and strong and the boiling would bring the cost to about a cent a sheet.

Great English Harness Blacking—Three ounces turpentine, two ounces white wax, to be dissolved together over a slow fire; then add one ounce of ivory-black and one drachm of indigo, to be well pulverized and mixed together. When the wax and turpentine are dissolved add the ivory-black and the indigo and stir till cold. Apply very thin; brush afterwards and it will give a beautiful polish. This blacking keeps the leather soft and properly applied gives a good polish. It is excellent for buggy tops, harness, etc. Old harness if hard may be washed in warm water and when nearly dry, grease it with neatsfoot oil.

Fire Kindlers—To make very nice fire kindlers, take resin, any quantity, and melt it, putting in for each pound being used, from two to three ounces of tallow, and when all is hot, stir in pine sawdust to make very thick; and, while yet hot, spread it out about one inch thick, upon boards which have fine sawdust sprinkled upon them to prevent it from sticking. When cold, break up into lumps about one inch square. But if for sale, take a thin board and press upon it while yet warm, to lay it off into inch squares; this makes it break regularly if you press the crease sufficiently deep. Grease the marked board to prevent it from sticking.

To Keep Cider Sweet, and Sweeten Sour Cider—To keep cider perfect take a keg and bore holes in the bottom of it; spread a piece of woolen cloth at the bottom; then fill with clean sand closely packed; draw your cider from a barrel just as fast as it will run through the sand; after this, put in clean barrels which have had a piece of cotton or linen cloth two by seven inches dipped in melted sulphur and burned inside of them, thereby absorbing the sulphur fumes (this process will also sweeten sour cider). Then keep it in a cellar or room where there is no fire, and add half a pound white mustard seed to each barrel. If the cider is long made, or souring when you get it, about one quart of hickory ashes (or a little more of other hardwood ashes) stirred into each barrel will sweeten and clarify it nearly equal to rectifying it as above;

but if it is not rectified it must be racked off to get clear of the pomace, as with this in it it will sour. Oil or whiskey barrels are best to put cider in. A half pint sweet oil to a barrel, or a gallon of whiskey to a barrel, or both, may be added with decidedly good effects. Isinglass, four ounces to each barrel, helps to clarify and settle cider that is not to be rectified.

Hunter's Secrets and Private Guide to Trappers—

The following recet applies to all animals, as every animal is attracted by the peculiar odor in a greater or less degree, but it is best adapted to land animals, such as foxes, minks, sabels, martens, wolves, bears, wild cats, etc. Take one-half pound strained honey, one-quarter drachm oil lavender and four pounds of tallow; mix the whole thoroughly together, and make it into forty pills, or balls, and place one of these pills under the pan of each trap when setting it. The above preparation will most wonderfully attract all kinds of animals, and trappers and others who use it will be sure of success.

To Catch Foxes—Take oil of amber and beaver's oil, each equal parts, and rub them over the trap before setting it. Set it in the usual way.

To Catch Mink—Take oil of amber and beaver's oil and rub over the trap. Bait with fish or birds.

To Catch Muskrats—In the female muskrat near the vagina, is a small bag which holds from thirty to forty drops. Now all the trapper has to do is to procure a few female muskrats and squeeze the contents of a bag into a vial. Now when in quest of muskrats sprinkle a few drops of the liquid on the bushes over and around the trap. This will attract the male muskrats in large numbers, and if the traps are properly arranged large numbers of them may be taken. In trapping muskrats steel traps should be used, and they should be set in the paths and runs of the animals, where they come upon the banks, and in every case the trap should be set under the water and carefully concealed; and care should be taken that it has sufficient length of chain to enable the animals to reach the water after being caught, otherwise they are liable to escape by tearing and gnawing off their legs.

To Catch Beavers— In trapping for beavers set the trap at the edge of the dater or dam, at the point where the animals pass from deep to shoal water, and always beneath the surface, and fasten it by means of a stout chain to a picket driven in the bank, or to a bush or tree. A flat stick should be made fast to the trap by a chord a few feet long, which, if the animals chance to carry away the trap, would float on the water and point out its position. The trap should be baited with the following preparations, called the "Beaver Medicine." This is prepared from a substance called Castor, and is obtained from the glandulous pouches of male animals. The contents of five or six of these castor bags are mixed with a nutmeg, twelve or fifteen cloves and thirty grains of cinnamon in five powders, and the whole well stirred together with as much whiskey as will give it the consistency of mixed mustard. This preparation must be left closely corked up, and in four or five days the odor becomes powerful; and this medicine smeared upon the bits of wood, etc., with which the traps are baited, will attract the beavers from a great distance, and wishing to make a close inspection the animal puts its leg into the trap and is caught. The same caution in regard to length of chain should be observed for beavers as for otters, muskrats, etc., for unless they can reach the water they are liable to get out of the trap and escape.

Apple Butter Without Apples— Take one-half pint of the very cheapest black molasses (good molasses won't do), and one-half pint of good vinegar; mix well together; put it over the fire until it boils, then take it off and take one-eighth pint of wheat flour and cold water enough to make a thin batter, and mix well; then pour all these together and boil until it gets as thick as you want it. Stir all the time. Put in cinnamon or allspice to suit the taste. You will then have splendid apple butter.

How to Make Old Orchards New— Kainite or Tree Medicine: It is very well known that the reason why peach, apple and pear orchards gradually grow poorer and poorer until they cease to produce at all, is because the potash is exhausted from the soil by the plant. This potash must be restored, and the most effective way to do it is to use the following compound, discovered by a distinguished German chemist: Thirty parts of sulphate of

potash; fifteen parts sulphate of magnesia; thirty-five parts salt; fifteen parts gypsum (plaster of paris); five parts of chloride of magnesia. This should be roughly powdered and mixed, and then mingled with barnyard manure, or dug in about the roots of the trees. From ten to twenty pounds to a tree are quite enough.

How to Keep Apples Sound and Fresh All Winter

—A very superior way of preserving apples till spring has been discovered. By it any apples in good condition when packed will be equally good when unpacked, and even those rotting because not in good condition when put away will not injure any others. Take fine dry sawdust, preferably that made by a circular saw from well seasoned hardwood, and place a thick layer on bottom of a barrel; then place a layer of apples not close together, and not close to staves of the barrel. Put sawdust liberally all over and proceed until a bushel and a half (or less) are so packed in each barrel. They are to be kept in a cool place. Some have been kept in an open garret, the thermometer for a week ranging close to zero. No bruised or mellow apples will be preserved, but they will not communicate rot to their companions. There is money in this applied to choice apples.

I. X. L. Baking Powder—Take one pound tartaric acid in crystals; one and one-half pounds of bicarbonate of soda and one and a half pounds of potato starch. Each must be powdered separately, well dried by a slow heat, well mixed through a sieve. Pack hard in tinfoil, tin or paper glazed on the outside. The tartaric and bicarbonate of soda can of course be bought cheaper of wholesale druggists than you can make them, unless you are doing things on a very large scale, but potato starch anyone can make—it is only necessary to peel the potatoes and to grate them up fine into vessels of water to let them settle; pour off the water and make the settlings in balls and to dry them. With these directions one can make as good baking powder as is sold anywhere. If he wants to make it very cheap he can take cream of tartar and common wash (carbonate) of soda, instead of the articles named in the recipe, but this would be advisable only where customers insist on excessively low prices in preference to quality of goods.

To Make Maple Sugar Without Maple Trees—

Though the secret revealed may seem very simple, yet there are few who would discover it of their own accord. The value of the maple crop is considerable, and there is ready sale for all that can be made. I was led by curiosity to boil down a little butternut sap one time with an equal quantity of maple sap, and the result was a sugar which I could not distinguish from pure maple. I experimented further and found that if a little common (cane) sugar was added to the sap of the butternut, it would do as well as an addition of maple sap. I found that the sap of birch and several other trees would also make, when a very little cane sugar was added, a sugar which in looks and taste exactly resembled maple. To be able to make "maple" sugar from trees not heretofore deemed valuable for the purpose, is just so much clear profit.

Ginger Wine— Water, ten gallons; lump sugar, twenty pounds; bruised ginger, eight ounces; three or four eggs. Boil well and skim; then pour hot on six or seven lemons cut in slices, macerate for two hours; then rack and ferment; next add spirits, two quarts; and afterwards finings, one pint; rummage well. To make the color, boil half ounce saleratus and half ounce alum in one pint of water till you get a bright red color.

Cider Without Apples— Water, 1 gallon; common sugar, 1 pound; tartaric acid, half ounce; yeast, 1 tablespoonful; shake well. Make in the evening and it will be fit to use the next day.

Ginger Beer— Take five and a half gallons water, three-quarters pound of ginger root bruised; tartaric acid, half ounce, white sugar, two and one-half pounds; whites of three eggs well beaten; ten small teaspoonsful of lemon essence; yeast, one gill; boil the root for thirty minutes in one gallon of the water; strain off and put the essence in while hot; mix, make over night; in the morning skim and bottle, keeping out the sediments.

For Bottling— Put in a barrel, five gallons hot water; thirty pounds common sugar; three-quarters pound tartaric acid; twenty-five gallons of cold water; three pints of hop or brewers' yeast, worked into paste with one pint of water, and one pound flour. Let it work in the barrel forty-eight hours, the yeast running out of the bung-hole all the time, putting in a little sweetened water oc-

casionaly to keep it full; then bottle, putting in two or three broken raisins to each bottle, and it will nearly equal champagne.

Cheap Cider— Put in a cask five gallons hot water; fifteen pounds brown sugar, one gallon molasses, half gallon hops or brewers' yeast, good vinegar, six quarts; stir well; add twenty-five gallons cold water, ferment as the last.

Another Cider— Cold water, twenty gallons; brown sugar, fifteen pounds; tartaric acid, half pound; rummage well together and add, if you have them, three or four pounds of dried sour apples, or boil them and pour in the expressed juice. This cider will keep longer than the others.

Spruce and Ginger Beer— Cold water, ten gallons; boiling water, eleven gallons; mix in a barrel; add molasses, thirty pounds, or brown sugar, twenty-four pounds; oil of spruce or any oil of which you wish the flavor, one ounce; add one pint yeast; ferment; bottle in two or three days. If you wish white spruce beer, use lump sugar; for ginger flavor, use seventeen ounces ginger root bruised, and a few hops; boil for thirty minutes in three gallons of the water, strain and mix well; let it stand two hours and bottle, using yeast, of course, as before.

Hop Beer, Very Fine— Mix fourteen pounds of molasses and eleven gallons of water well together and boil them for two hours with six ounces hops; when quite cool add a cup full of yeast and stir it well by a gallon or two at a time. Let it ferment for sixteen hours, in a tub covered with a sack, then put it in a nine-gallon cask and keep it filled up; bung it down in two days, and in seven days it will be fit to drink, and will be stronger than London porter.

Lemon Beer— To make twenty gallons, boil six ounces of ginger root bruised, quarter pound cream of tartar, for twenty or thirty minutes, in two or three gallons of water; this will be strained in thirteen pounds coffee sugar, on which you have put half an ounce of oil of lemon, and six good lemons squeezed up together, having warm water enough to make the whole twenty gallons just so hot that you can hold your hand in it without burning, or about seventy degrees of heat; put in one and a half pints of hops or

brewers' yeast, worked into paste with five or six ounces of flour. Let it work over night, then strain and bottle for use.

Hop Beer—Hops, six ounces; molasses, five quarts; boil the hops till the strength is out, strain them into a thirty-gallon barrel; add the molasses and one tea cup full of yeast and fill up with water; shake it well, and leave the bung out till fermented, which will be in about twenty-four hours. Bung up, and it will be fit for use in about three days.

Molasses Beer—Hops, one ounce, and water, one gallon; boil for ten minutes, strain, add molasses, one pound, and when luke warm, yeast, one teaspoonful. Ferment.

Root Beer—Water, ten gallons, heat to sixty degrees Fahrenheit; then add three gallons molasses; let it stand two hours; pour it into a bowl, add powdered or bruised sassafras and wintergreen bark, of each half a pound; yeast, one pint; bruised sarsaparilla root, half a pound; add water enough to make twenty-five gallons in all. Ferment for twelve hours, then bottle.

Ottawa Beer and Ginger Ale—Ottawa beer is made by using eight ounces of a fluid extract which contains the concentrated strength of four pounds of thirteen different roots and barks, added to one gallon of syrup which is mixed with fourteen gallons of water, into which carbonate acid gas is forced at a pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch. Ginger ale is made in the same way, except that four ounces of extract is sufficient. When the ginger is really used an extract deprived of resinous impurities is made use of, which gives a clear amber color drink.

Soda Syrups—Loaf or crushed sugar, eight pounds; pure water, one gallon; gum-arabic, two ounces; mix in a brass or copper kettle. Boil until the gum is dissolved, then skim and strain through white flannel, after which add tartaric acid, five and one-half ounces; dissolve in hot water; to flavor use extract of orange, lemon, vanilla, rose, sarsaparilla, strawberry, etc., half an ounce, or to your taste. If you use juice of lemon, add two and a half pounds of sugar to a pint—you do not need any tartaric acid with it. Now use two teaspoonsful of syrup to three-quarters of a tumbler of water, and one-third teaspoonful of super-carbonate of

soda, made fine. Drink quickly. For soda fountains, one ounce of super-carbonate of soda is used to one gallon of water. For charged fountains no acids are needed in the syrup.

Blackberry Wine—Wash the berries and pour one quart of boiling water to each gallon. Let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain and measure into a keg, adding two pounds sugar, and good rye whiskey, one pint, or best alcohol, one-half pint to each gallon. Cork tight and put away for use. The best wine that can be made.

Superior Raisin Wine—Take thirty pounds of chopped raisins free from stems and dust; put them in a large keg, add to them ten gallons of soft water; let them stand two weeks unbunged, shaking occasionally (warm place in winter); then strain through woolen, or filter; color with burnt sugar; bottle and cork well for use. The more raisins the better the wine, not exceeding five pounds to each gallon.

Raisin Wine Equal to Sherry—Boil the proper quantity of water and let it stand till cold. To each gallon of this add four pounds of chopped raisins, previously well washed, and freed from stalks; let the whole stand for one month, stirring frequently; then remove the raisins and bung up closely for one month more; then rack into another vessel, leaving all sediment behind, and repeat till it becomes fine; then to every ten gallons add six pounds of fine sugar and one dozen good oranges, the rinds being pared thin and infused in two quarts of brandy, which should be added to the liquor at its last racking. Let the whole stand three months in the cask, then bottle. It should remain bottled twelve months. To give it the flavor of Maderia, when it is in the cask put in a couple of green citrons, and let them remain till the wine is bottled.

American Champagne—Good cider (crab apple cider is the best), seven gallons; best fourth-proof brandy, one quart; genuine champagne wine, five pints; milk, one gallon; bitartrate of potassa, two ounces; mix, let stand a short time, bottle while fermenting. An excellent imitation.

British Champagne—Loaf sugar, fifty-six pounds; brown sugar (pale) forty-eight pounds; water (warm), forty-five gallons;

white tartar, four ounces; mix, and at a proper temperature add yeast, one quart, and afterward sweet cider, five gallons; bruised wild cherries, fourteen or fifteen ounces; pale spirits, one gallon; orris powder, one-half ounce; bottle while fermenting.

London Sherry—Chopped raisins, four hundred pounds; soft water, one hundred gallons; sugar, forty-five pounds; white tartar, one pound; cider, sixteen gallons. Let them stand together in a close vessel one month; stir frequently. Then add of spirits eight gallons; wild cherries bruised, eight pounds. Let them stand one month longer and fine with isinglass.

Ginger Wine—Put one ounce of good ginger root bruised in one quart ninety-five per cent alcohol; let it stand nine days and strain; add four quarts water, and one pound white sugar dissolved in hot water; color with tincture of sanders to suit.

Caramel—Caramel is made by boiling clarified sugar till it is very brittle, then pouring it on an oiled slab or sheet of tin, and as soon as it is cool enough to receive an impression with the finger, stamping it in small squares, about an inch in size, with a caramel mould; then turn over the mass, wiping the bottom to remove any oil that may have adhered from the slab, and putting it in a dry place to harden. If you have no caramel mould, you may score it on the slab with a common case knife, after which they are glazed with another coat of sugar. Keep them tightly closed from the air after they are made.

Lemon Caramel—Made by grating the yellow rind of a lemon with a lump of sugar; add to this a few drops of lemon juice, with water enough to dissolve the sugar completely, and stir the whole into the boiled syrup a few minutes before it is taken from the fire. Orange and Lime Caramels are prepared in the same manner from these respective fruits. Coffee Caramel: Coffee, two ounces; sugar, one pound. Make an infusion of the coffee, using as little water as possible; strain it through a cloth and stir it gradually into the boiled syrup a few minutes before taking it from the fire. Chocolate Caramel: Chocolate, four ounces, sugar, one pound. Dissolve the chocolate in as little water as possible, and add it to the the boiled sugar, as in the coffee caramels. Vanilla and Orange

Cream Caramels are made by using the respective essences of these fruits.

Powerful Cement for Broken Marble—Take gum-arabic, one pound; make into a thick mucilage; add to it powdered plaster of Paris, one and a half pounds; sifted quick lime, five ounces; mix well; heat the marble and apply the mixture.

Trappers' and Anglers' Secret for Game and Fish—A few drops of oil of anise or oil rhodium, on any trappers' bait, will entice any wild animal into the snare trap. India cockle mixed with flour dough and sprinkled on the surface of still water will intoxicate fish, rendering them insensible; when coming up to the surface they can be lifted into a tub of fresh water to revive them, when they may be used without fear. Fish may also be caught in large numbers during the winter season by watching them through the ice, and striking it directly over where they happen to be. The shock stuns them and they will rise, belly upward to the surface, when they are easily secured by breaking a hole in the ice.

To Repair the Silvering of Mirrors—Upon a sheet of tinfoil, pour three drachms of quick silver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a buckskin cloth until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a flat table, face downward; place the foil upon the damaged portion of the glass, lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place upon it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it sufficient weight to press it down tight; let it remain in this position a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

To Clean Marble—Take two parts of common soda; one part pumice stone, and one part finely powdered chalk, sift it through a fine sieve and mix it with water; then rub it well all over the marble and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was at first.

For Tooth Ache—Take a cotton string and light it. Inhale the smoke on the side the tooth aches, and hold the other nostril. This will cure it if done in time.

For Neuralgia—Take a handful of wood ashes; mix them with vinegar and green peach leaves and make a poultice and put it on the affected parts.

Silver Polish Kalsomine—Take seven pounds of Paris white and a quarter of a pound of light colored glue. Set the glue in a tin vessel containing three pints of water, let it stand over night to soak, then put it in a kettle of boiling water over the fire, stirring till it is well dissolved and quite thin. Then, after putting the Paris white into a large water pail, pour on hot water and stir till it appears like thick milk. Now mingle the glue liquid with the whiting, stir it thoroughly and apply with a whitewash brush or a large paint brush.

Best Wash for Barns and Houses—Water lime, one peck; freshly slaked lime, one peck; yellow ochre in powder, four pounds; burnt umber, four pounds. To be dissolved in hot water and applied with a brush.

Durable Outside Paint—Take two parts (in bulk) of water lime, ground fine; one part (in bulk) of white lead, in oil. Mix them thoroughly by adding best boiled linseed oil enough to prepare it to pass through a paint mill; after which, temper with oil till it can be applied with a common paint brush. Make any color to suit. It will last three times as long as lead paint.

Premium Paint Without Oil or Lead—Slake stone-lime with boiling water in a tub or barrel to keep in the steam; then pass six quarts through a fine sieve. Now to this quantity add one quart of coarse salt, and a gallon of water; boil the mixture and skim it clear. To every five gallons of this skimmed mixture, add one pound alum; one-half pound of copperas, and by slow degrees three-quarters of a pound potash and four quarts sifted ashes or fine sand; add any coloring desired. A more durable paint was never made.

Paris Green—Take unslaked lime of the best quality, slake it with hot water; then take the finest part of the powder and add alum water as strong as it can be made, sufficient to form a thick paste; then color it with bichromate of potash and sulphate of copper until the color suits your fancy, and dry it for use. N. B.—

The sulphate of copper gives a blue tinge; the birhromate of potash a yellow. Observe this, and you will get it right.

To Harden Whitewash— To one-half pail of common whitewash add one-half pint of flour. Pour on boiling water in quantity to thicken it. Then add six gallons of the lime water, and stir well.

Whitewash That Will Not Rub Off— Mix up half a pail of lime and water, ready to put on the wall; then take one-quarter pint of flour, mix it up with water; then pour on it boiling water, a sufficient quantity to thicken it; then pour it while hot into the whitewash, stir it all together, and it is ready for use.

Farmers' Paint— Farmers will find the following profitable for house or fence paint: Skim milk, two quarts; fresh slaked lime, eight ounces; linseed oil, six ounces, white Burgundy pitch, two ounces; Spanish white, three pounds. The lime is to be slaked in water, exposed to the air, and then mixed with about one-fourth of the milk; the oil in which the pitch is dissolved to be added a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This is sufficient for twenty-seven yards, two coats. This is for white paint. If desirable any other color may be produced; thus, if a cream color is desired, in place of the part of Spanish white, use the other alone.

Beautiful Green Paint for Walls— Take four pounds Roman vitriol and pour on it a teakettle full of boiling water. When dissolved add two pounds pearlish, and stir the mixture well with a stick until the effervescence ceases; then add one-quarter pound pulverized yellow arsenic and stir the whole together. Lay on with the paint brush, and if the wall has not been painted before, two or even three coats will be required. If a pea green is required, put in less, if an apple green, more of the yellow arsenic. This paint does not cost the quarter of oil paint, and looks better.

Blue Color for Ceilings, Etc.— Boil slowly for 3 hours one pound vitriol, (blue), and one-half pound of best whiting in about three quarts water; stir it frequently while boiling, and also on taking it off the fire. When it has stood till quite cold, pour off the blue liquid, then mix the cake of color with good size, and

use it with a plasterers' brush in the same manner as whitewash, either for walls or ceilings.

To Solder Tortoise Shell— Bring the edges of the pieces of shell to fit each other, observing to give the same inclination of grain to each; then secure them in a piece of paper and place them between hot irons or pincers; apply pressure and let them cool. The heat must not be so great as to burn the shell, therefore try it first on a piece of white paper.

Artificial Gold— This is a new metallic alloy which is now very extensively used in France as a substitute for gold. Pure copper, one hundred parts; zinc, or preferably, tin, seventeen parts; magnesia, six parts; sal-ammoniac, three-sixth parts; quick lime, one-eighth part; tartar of commerce, nine parts; or mixed as follows: This copper is first melted and the magnesia, sal-ammoniac, lime and tartar are then added separately, and by degrees, in the form of powder. The whole is now briskly stirred for about half an hour, so as to mix thoroughly, and when the zinc is added in small grains by throwing it on the surface and stirring until it is entirely fused; the crucible is then covered, and the fusion maintained for about thirty-five minutes. The surface is then skimmed, and the alloy is ready for casting. It has a fine grain, is malleable, and takes a splendid polish. It does not corrode readily, and for many purposes is an excellent substitute for gold. When tarnished, its brilliancy can be restored by a little acidulated water. If tin be employed instead of zinc, the alloy will be more brilliant. It is very much used in France, and must ultimately attain equal popularity here.

To Take a Plaster Cast from a Person's Face— The person must lie on his back and his hair be tied behind; into each nostril put a conical piece of paper, open at each end, to allow of breathing. The face is to be lightly oiled over, and the plaster, being properly prepared, is to be poured over the face, taking particular care that the eyes are shut, till it is a quarter of an inch thick. In a few minutes the plaster may be removed. In this a mould is to be formed, from which a second cast is to be taken, that will furnish casts exactly like the original.

Nickel Plating— This improvement consists of the use of three new solutions from which to deposit nickel by the electric current. 1. A solution formed of the double sulphate of nickel and alumina, or the sulphate of nickel dissolved in a solution of soda, potash, or alumina alum, the three different kinds of commercial alum. 2. A solution formed of the double sulphate of nickel and magnesia, with or without an excess of ammonia. A good coating of nickel can be deposited from the solution before mentioned, provided they are prepared and used in such a manner as to be free from any acid or alkaline reaction. When these solutions are used, great care must be taken, lest by the use of too high battery power, or from the introduction of some foreign matters, the solution becomes acid or alkaline. It is preferred to use these solutions at a temperature above one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, but do not limit this invention to the use of these solutions at that temperature. It is, therefore, claimed, 1. The electro deposition of nickel by means of the solution of the double sulphate of nickel and alumina, prepared and used in such a manner, as to be free from the presence of ammonia, potash, soda, lime or from any other acid, or from any acid or alkaline reaction. 2. The electro deposition of nickel by means of the solution of the double sulphate of nickel and potash, prepared and used in such a manner as to be free from the presence of ammonia, soda, alumina, lime or nitric acid, or from any acid or alkaline reaction. 3. The electro deposition of nickel by means of a solution of the double sulphate of nickel and magnesia, prepared and used in such a manner as to be free from the presence of potash, soda, alumina, lime or nitric acid, or from any acid or alkaline reaction.

Silver Plating Fluid— Dissolve one ounce nitrate of silver, in crystals, in twelve ounces of soft water; then dissolve in the water two ounces cynauret of potash; shake the whole together and let it stand until it becomes clear. Have ready some half-ounce phials, and fill half full of Paris white, or fine whiting; and then fill up the bottles with the liquor, and it is ready for use. The whiting does not increase the coating powder; it only helps to clean the articles, and save the silver fluid, by half filling the bottles.

To Make Silver Solution for Electro-Plating— Put together into a glass one ounce good silver, made thin and cut

into strips; two ounces best nitric acid, and one-half ounce pure rain water. If solution does not begin at once, add a little more water—continue to add a very little at a time until it does. In the event it starts off well, but stops before the silver is fully dissolved, you may generally start it up again all right by adding a little more water. When solution is entirely effected, add one quart of warm rain water and a large tablespoonful of salt. Shake well and let settle, then pour off and wash through other waters as in the case of the gold preparation. When no longer acid to the taste, put in an ounce and an eighth cynauret potassa and a quart pure rain water; after standing about twenty-four hours it will be ready for use.

Cement for Petroleum Lamps—Boil three parts resin with one quart of caustic soda and five of water. The composition is then mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris, and sets firmly in one-half to three-quarters of an hour. It is of great adhesive power, not permeable to petroleum, a low conductor of heat and but superficially attacked by hot water.

To Make and Apply Gold-Plating Powder—Prepare a chloride of gold the same as for plating with a battery. Add to it, when thoroughly washed out, cyanuret potassa in a proportion of two ounces to five pennyweights of gold. Pour in a pint of clear rain water, shake up well, and then let stand till the chloride is dissolved. Add then one pound of prepared Spanish whiting and then let it evaporate in the open air till dry, after which put away in a tight vessel for use. To apply it you prepare the article in the usual way, and having made the powder into a paste with water, rub it upon the surface with a piece of chamois skin and cotton flannel. An old mode of making a gold-plating powder was to dip clean linen rags into solution prepared as in the second article proceeding this, and having dried, to fire and burn them into ashes. The ashes formed the powder, and were to be applied as above.

To Make Gold Solution for Electro-Plating—Dissolve five pennyweights gold coin, five grains pure copper and four grains pure silver in three ounces nitro-muriatic acid, which is

simply two parts muriatic acid and one part nitric acid. The silver will not be taken into solution as are the other two metals, but will gather at the bottom of the vessel. Add one ounce pulverized sulphate of iron, one-half ounce pulverized borax, twenty-five grains pure table salt, and one quart hot rain water. Upon this the gold and copper will be thrown to the bottom of the vessel with the silver. Let stand till fully settled, then pour off the liquor very carefully, and refill with boiling rain water as before. Continue to repeat this operation until the precipitate is thoroughly washed; or, in other words, fill up, let settle, and pour off so long as the accumulation at the bottom of the vessel is acid to the taste. You now have about an eighteen carat chloride of gold. Add to it an ounce and an eighth of cyanuret potassa, and one quart rain water—the latter heated to the boiling point. Shake up well, then let stand about twenty-four hours, and it will be ready for use. Some use platina as an alloy instead of silver, under the impression that plating done with it is harder. There is not much difference in using either. Solution for a darker colored plate to imitate Guinea gold may be made by adding to the above one ounce dragon's blood and five grains iodide of iron. If you desire an alloyed plate, proceed as first directed, without the silver or copper, and with an ounce of sulphuret potassa in place of the iron, borax and salt.

To Wash Silverware—Never use a particle of soap on your silverware, as it dulls the lustre, giving the article more the appearance of pewter than silver. When it wants cleaning, rub it with a piece of soft leather and prepared chalk, the latter made into a kind of paste with pure water, for the reason that water not pure might contain gritty particles.

Best Cement for Aquaria—One part, by measure, say a gill of litharge; one gill of plaster of Paris; one gill of dry white sand; one-third of a gill of finely powdered resin. Sift, and keep corked tight until required for use, when it is to be made into a putty by mixing in boiled oil (linseed) with a little patent drier added. Never use it after it has been mixed (that is, with the oil) over fifteen hours. This cement can be used for marine as well as fresh water aquaria, as it resists the action of salt water. The tank can be used immediately, but it is best to give it three or four hours to dry.

French Putty— Seven pounds linseed oil and four pounds brown umber are boiled for two hours, and sixty-two grammes wax stirred in. After removal from the fire five and a half pounds fine chalk and eleven pounds white lead are added and thoroughly incorporated. Said to be very hard and permanent.

Glue for Labeling on Metals— Boiling water, one quart; pulverized borax, two ounces; gum shellac, four ounces. Boil till dissolved. Used for attaching labels to metals, or it will do to write inscriptions with, and dust or dab on a little bronze powder over it, varnishing over the bronze.

Fire and Waterproof Glue— Mix a handful of quicklime with four ounces of linseed oil; thoroughly lixiviate the mixture; boil it to a good thickness, and spread it on thin plates in the shade. It will become very hard, but can be dissolved over a fire, like common glue, and is then fit for use.

Prepared Liquid Glue— Take of best white glue, sixteen ounces; white lead, dry, four ounces; rain water, two pints; alcohol, four ounces. With constant stirring dissolve the lead and glue in the water, by means of a water bath. Add the alcohol and continue the heat for a few minutes. Lastly, pour into bottles while it is still hot.

To Make Iron Take a Bright Polish Like Steel— Pulverize and dissolve the following articles in one quart of hot water; blue vitriol, one ounce; borax, one ounce; prussiate of potash, one ounce; charcoal, one ounce; salt, one-half pint; then add one gallon of linseed oil, mix well, bring your iron or steel to the proper heat and cool in the solution.

Hardening and Filling for Fireproof Safes— Experience has shown that the fire and burglar-proof diamond chill for iron and steel has no superior as a hardening for security in the construction of safes; and as a non-conductor of heat, it is recommended a filling of plaster of Paris or alum. It is claimed by some that a mixture of both of these articles forms the best known fillings for safes, as an external application of heat is certain to liberate a large quantity of water which is transformed into steam, thus insuring entire safety to the contents of the safe. Most

manufacturers employ a concrete filling for safes, and extol it very highly. It was reported that a Boston gas and steam fitter had applied for protection in the matter of a discovery by which he claims that he can fully protect a safe against a double-blast furnace heat, by means of an outside lining of bricks composed of asbestos and kaolin, a very small portion of the latter material being used. From the well known incumbustible nature of these materials, there can be no reasonable doubt that the claim in question is a just one.

To Write in Silver— Mix one ounce of the finest pewter or block tin, and two ounces of quick silver together, till both become fluid; then grind it with gum water, and write with it. The writing will then look as if done with silver.

Printers' Rollers— No. 1: Black composition, very durable and elastic. Genuine Irish or Buffalo glue, ten and a half pounds; black sugar cane or best maple molasses, one gallon; purified India rubber shavings, one pound; Carolina tar, two ounces; glycerine, twelve ounces; strong vinegar, four ounces. Soak the glue over night and drain in the morning by means of a covered colander. Boil molasses and skim for twenty minutes. Add the rubber shavings and stir until it combines with the molasses, add the glue and boil six or seven minutes and pour. If purified rubber cannot be procured, add one and one-half pounds more glue and four ounces more glycerine. No. 2: Glue, two pounds; Baeder's glue, two pounds; best sugar-house molasses, one gallon; glycerine, one-half pint. For winter use, reduce each glue one-fourth to three-eighths of a pound. Soak the glues wrapped up separately in woolen cloths about three hours. Boil the molasses about forty-five or fifty minutes, skimming thoroughly. Then add the glues drained of superfluous water. Boil the whole for fifteen or twenty minutes, add the glycerine, boil and stir three to five minutes, then pour off. No. 3: Strong middle weather rollers; temperature sixty to seventy degrees Fahr. Cooper's best glue, eight and one-half pounds; extra syrup, two gallons; glycerine, one pint; Vernice turpentine, two ounces. Steep the glue in rain water till pliant and drain it well. Then melt it over a moderate fire, but do not "cook it." This will take from fifteen to twenty-five minutes.

Next put in the syrup, and boil three-quarters of an hour, stirring it occasionally, and skimming off impurities rising to the surface. Add the glycerine and turpentine a few minutes before removing it from the fire, and pour slowly. Slightly reduce or increase the glue as the weather becomes colder or warmer.

Liquid Black Lead Polish—Black lead, pulverized, one pound; turpentine, one gill; water, one gill; sugar, one ounce.

Glue to Resist Moisture—Glue, five parts; resin, four parts; red ochre, two parts; mix with smallest possible quantity of water.

To Transfer Prints, Etc.—Take of gum sandarac four ounces; mastic, one ounce; Venice turpentine, one ounce; alcohol, fifteen ounces. Digest in a bottle, shaking frequently, and it is ready for use. Directions: Use, if possible, good plate glass of the size of the picture to be transferred; go over it with the above varnish, beginning at one side, press down the picture firmly and evenly as you proceed, so that no air can possibly lodge between; put aside and let dry perfectly, then moisten the paper cautiously with water and remove it piecemeal by rubbing carefully with the fingers. If managed nicely a complete transfer of the picture to the glass will be effected.

Instructions for Chinese Chrono-type—Improved Photo-Chromatic Oil Painting: This painting is done on common window glass, which must be cleaned thoroughly before using. The best way to clean glass is to dampen it with spirits of wine and polish with a piece of dry silk. Then take the picture that you wish to copy, and cut off the waste paper till you leave about an inch margin all around it, and then cut your glass to the exact size of the picture. Seeing that your glass is clear, apply a coat of Chinese varnish on one side, laying it on evenly and thick. Lay it away where it will be free from dust till it dries, which usually takes about six hours. If it is placed in the sun or near the fire, it will dry much quicker. When ready to finish the picture, take the paint or whatever it may be, and immerse it in the solution of color, face up, till it becomes thoroughly wet; then take it out and lay it on a sheet of paper, face up, in order that the face of the picture

may dry and leave the other side damp. While your picture is drying, which usually takes from two to three minutes, according to the thickness of it, give the glass another coat of varnish on the same side. When the picture is dry, lay it on the glass, face down, and press it firmly so as to exclude all air. If there is any left, it will show itself in white spots on the glass, and must be pressed out. Let it remain about five minutes, then take a dry cloth and rub away the back of the picture till you can see the outlines evenly and distinctly. After you have rubbed it to suit, give it a coat of Finishing Varnish and let it dry. When dry smooth it off with a piece of fine sand paper, then give it another coat of finishing varnish, let it dry, and place a piece of paper, any color you choose, on the back, and it is ready for framing. You may use warm water in place of the solution of color, but you must rub it off immediately. If you are unable to procure the fir balsam, any transparent varnish will do instead. The articles to be used are a flat camel's hair brush, about an inch wide, the Chinese varnish compound of fir balsam, two ounces; spirits turpentine, one ounce; mix well. Finishing varnish: fir balsam, spirits turpentine, spirits of wine, each one ounce; and solution for fixing the color: vinegar, four tablespoonsful, and water, one quart. The above recipe has been extensively sold for \$5.00, at which price one person alone is said to have cleared about seven thousand dollars on its sale.

American Commercial Ink—Take one-quarter pound extract of logwood, one gallon soft, clean water; heat it to the boiling point in a perfectly clean iron kettle; skim well; stir; then add ninety grains of bichromate of potash; fifteen grains prussiate of potash, dissolved in half a pint of hot water. Stir for three minutes; take off and strain.

Artificial Honey—Take ten pounds good white (brown) sugar, three pounds soft water, two and one-half pounds bee bread honey, forty grains cream of tartar, twelve drops oil of pepper-mint, three ounces gum-arabic, one drop attar of rose; put them into a brass or copper kettle, and boil them for five minutes; then take two teaspoonsful of slippery pulverized elm and mix with one pound of water; then strain it and mix it into the kettle; take it off and beat up the white of two eggs, and stir them in; let it stand

for two minutes, then skim it well, and when nearly cold add one pound pure bee's honey, and so on for larger quantities.

Stoughton Bitters— Three-fourths of an ounce Peruvian bark, one ounce wild cherry bark, two ounces genitan root bruised, one ounce dried orange peel, one ounce cardamon seeds bruised; keep in a gallon of spirits two or three weeks. Extensively sold for cocktails. Cures dyspepsia, etc.

Fancy Soap— Dissolve two ounces of Venice soap in two ounces of lemon juice; add one ounce of almonds and one ounce oil of tartar; mix and stir it till it has acquired the consistency of honey.

Magnetic Ointment— Elder bark, spikenard and yellow dock roots, of each one pound; boil in two gallons of water down to one; then press the strength out of the roots, and boil the liquid down to half a gallon; add eight pounds of the best resin, one pound of beeswax, and tallow enough to soften. Roll into rolls, and apply by warming and spreading on linen.

Ice Cream— Have rich, sweet cream, and one-half pound of loaf sugar to each quart of cream or milk. If you cannot get cream the best imitation is to boil a soft custard, six eggs to a quart of milk (eggs well beaten.) Or another is made as follows: Boil one quart of milk, and stir into it while boiling one tablespoonful of arrow root wet with cold milk; when cold stir into it the yolk of one egg to give it a rich color. Five minutes boiling is enough for each plan. Put the sugar in after they cool. Keep the same proportion for any amount desired. Or thus: To six quarts milk add one-half pound Oswego corn starch, first dissolved. Put the starch in one quart of the milk; then mix together and simmer a little (not boil); sweeten and flavor to your taste—excellent. The juice of strawberries or raspberries gives a beautiful color and flavor to the ice cream; or about one-half ounce essence of extract to one gallon, or to suit the taste. Have your ice well broken—one quart salt to a bucket of ice. About one-half hour's constant stirring, with occasional scraping down and beating together, will freeze it.

Rubber Hand Stamps— Set up the desired name and address in common type, oil the type and place a guard about one-

half inch around the form; now mix plaster of Paris to the proper consistency, pour in and allow it to set. Have your vulcanized rubber all ready, as made in long strips three inches wide and one-eighth of an inch thick; cut off the size of the intended stamp, remove the plaster cast from the type and place both the cast and the rubber in a screw press, applying sufficient heat to thoroughly soften the rubber; then turn down the screw hard, and let it remain until the rubber receives the exact impression of the cast and becomes cold, when it is removed, neatly trimmed with a sharp knife and cemented to the handle ready for use.

Approved Friction Matches—About the best known preparation for friction matches is gum-arabic, sixteen parts by weight; phosphorous, nine parts; nitre, fourteen parts; peroxide of manganese, in powder, sixteen parts. The gum is first made into a musilage with water, then the manganese, then the phosphorous, and the whole is heated to about 130° Fahr. When the phosphorous is melted, the nitre is added, and the whole is thoroughly stirred until the mass is a uniform paste. The wooden matches prepared first with sulphur are dipped in this and afterward dried in the air. Friction papers, for carrying in the packet, may be made in the same manner, and by adding benzoin to the musilage they will have an agreeable odor when ignited.

To Make and Apply Gold-Plating Solution—Dissolve one-half ounce of gold amalgum in one ounce of nitromuriatic acid. Add two ounces of alcohol, and then having brightened the article in the usual way, apply the solution with a soft brush. Rinse, and dry in sawdust, or with tissue paper, and polish up with chamois skin.

Lavender Perfumed Water—Two ounces oil of garden lavender, one drachm essence ambergris, six drachms oil of bergamot. Mix with two quarts and a pint of proof spirits.

Florida Water—Half pint proof spirits, two drachms oil lemon, half drachm oil of rosemary. Mix.

Almond Soap—Best white tallow soap, fifty pounds; essence of bitter almonds, twenty ounces; melt by the aid of a steam or water bath.

Cheap Waterproof Glue—Melt common glue with the smallest possible quantity of water; add, by degrees, linseed oil, rendered drying by boiling it with litharge. While the oil is being added the ingredients must be well stirred, to incorporate them thoroughly.

Buffalo Oil—Take the best lard oil and perfume it well with equal parts oil garden lavender and oil lemon.

Macassar Oil—Olive oil, one pound; oil origanum, one drachm; oil rosemary, one scruple. Mix.

To Clear and Fine Liquors—After all the articles used to prepare any kind of liquor are put in, and they do not become perfectly clear, you will draw into a barrel which has but one head or bottom in it, with a faucet near the bottom, and sift into each from one to two ounces pulverized lime, which will cause every impurity to settle, when it can be drawn again and returned to clean barrels or bottles as desired. White wines are generally fined by isinglass in the proportion of one and one-half ounces (dissolved in one and one-half pints of water and thinned with some of the wine) to the hogshead. Red wines are generally fined with the whites of eggs, in the proportion of twelve to eighteen to each pipe; they must be well beaten to a froth, with about one pint of water, and afterward mixed with a little of the wine before adding to the liquor. Rummage well.

Where spirits are mentioned, it signifies high wines rectified and reduced to hydrometer proof. Proof spirits signifies the same thing. Common whiskey is much below this proof, but a good substitute may be produced from rectified whiskey by depriving it of its taste and odor, by means of a process which renders it suitable for use. The whiskey should be of proper strength, and treated as follows (this process destroys the fusil oil, and percipitates the verdigris to the bottom): To forty gallons whiskey add one and one-half pounds unslaked lime, three-fourths of a pound powdered alum, and one-half pint spirits of nitre; stir well, and let stand for twenty-four hours. Then draw off into another cask, avoiding the sediment. It is then fit for use. All oils used must be cut in 90% alcohol, using one quart alcohol to two ounces oil, and should stand twenty-four hours before using.

Coloring for Liquor—Take one-half pound white sugar, put it into an iron kettle, moisten a little, let it boil and burn to a red, thick and black; remove from the fire and put in a little hot water to prevent it hardening as it cools. Use this to color any liquors needing color, to your taste, or as near the color of the liquor you imitate as you can. Tincture kino is a good color and one ounce gum to one pint alcohol makes the tincture.

Blackberry Brandy—Take ten gallons of brandy, and use five quarts nice rich blackberries mashed; macerate the berries in the liquor for ten days; then strain off and add one ounce sugar to each gallon. If strawberries are used, work the same proportions with only half the quantity of sugar.

Jamaica Rum—Pure spirits, one gallon; one quart of the kind of rum you wish to imitate; one-eighth ounce oil of caraway—is enough for six gallons. Color to suit.

Holland Gin—To one hundred gallons of rectified spirits add (after you have cut the oils well) one and one-half ounces of the oil of juniper (English), one-half ounce of angelica essence, one-half ounce of the oil of coriander, and one-half ounce oil caraway; put this into the rectified spirit and rummage well. This is strong gin. To make this up as it is called by the trade, add forty-five pounds of loaf sugar dissolved; then rummage the whole well together with four ounces roche alum. For finings, add four ounces salts of tartar.

Holland Gin No. 2—To forty gallons proof or neutral spirits add spirits of nitre, three ounces; loaf sugar, four pounds; oil of juniper, one ounce; oil caraway, one-eighth ounce. The last two to be cut in one quart alcohol. Stand twenty-four hours.

Cognac Brandy—To every ten gallons of pure spirits add two quarts of New England rum, or one quart Jamaica rum, and from thirty to forty drops of oil cognac, cut in one-half pint alcohol, and color with burnt sugar to suit.

Cherry Brandy—To every ten gallons of brandy made by the recipe for French brandy add three quarts of wild black cherries, stones and all, bruised; crushed sugar, two pounds. Let

it stand for one week, then draw or rack it off as it is wanted for use. Do not use the bitter almond oil in any case, as it is the rankest poison.

Cherry Brandy—Good whiskey, ten gallons; wild cherries, black, five quarts, well bruised with stones broken; common almonds (shelled), one pound; white sugar, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, well bruised, of each one-half ounce. Mix, and let stand twelve days and draw off. This, with the addition of two gallons brandy, makes the most superior cherry brandy.

Milk Punch—Yellow rinds of two dozen lemons, steep two days in two quarts brandy, add spirits, three quarts; hot water, two quarts; lemon juice, one quart; loaf sugar, four pounds; boiling milk two quarts; two nutmegs grated; mix and in two hours strain through wool.

Rum Shrub—Tartaric acid, five pounds; pale sugar, one hundred pounds; oil lemon, four drachms; oil orange, five drachms; put them into a large cask (eighty gallons) and add water, ten gallons. Rummage till the acid and sugar are dissolved, then add rum (proof), twenty gallons, water to make up fifty-five gallons in all, coloring, one quart more. Fine with twelve eggs. The addition of twelve sliced oranges will improve the flavor.

Punch—Water, three gallons; tartaric acid, four ounces, or to taste; lump sugar to sweeten, brandy, three pints; rum, three pints. The peels of three lemons grated, essence of lemon to flavor, rub the essence with a little lump sugar in a mortar, adding a little of the spirit.

Rum Shrub No. 2—Lemon juice, one pint; white sugar, two pounds; rum, three pints; water, four quarts; mix and color. Ready for use.

Ginger Wine for Bar Purposes—Put one ounce good ginger root bruised in one quart 95% alcohol; let it stand nine days, and strain; add four quarts water, and one pound white sugar dissolved in hot water; color with tincture of sanders to suit.

Ginger Wine for Family Use—Twenty pounds of lump sugar; ten gallons water; bruised ginger, eight ounces; three or four

eggs. Boil well and skim, then pour hot on six or seven lemons cut in slices, macerate for two hours, then rack and ferment; next add spirit, two quarts, and afterward finings, one pint. Rummage well.

Stomach Bitters—Gentian root, six ounces; orange peel, ten ounces; cinnamon, one ounce; anise seed, two ounces; coriander seed, two ounces; cardamon seed, one-half ounce; Peruvian bark unground, two ounces; bruise all the articles and add one ounce gum kino; put in two quarts alochol and two quarts pure spirit, or good whiskey may be used instead of pure spirit; shake occasionally for ten days, and filter through three thicknesses of woollen; then one-half pint of this may be added to a gallon of whiskey, more or less as desired.

Peppermint Cordial—Good whiskey, ten gallons; water, ten gallons; white sugar, ten pounds; oil peppermint, one ounce, in one pint alcohol, one pound flour well worked in with the fluid; one-half pound burnt sugar to color. Mix, and let it stand one week before using. Other oil in place of peppermint, and you have any flavor desired.

Sangaree—Wine, ale or porter, one-third to two-thirds water, hot or cold according to the season of the year; loaf sugar to the taste, with nutmeg.

Currant and Other Fruit Wine—To every gallon of expressed juice add two gallons soft water, six pounds brown sugar, one and one-half ounces cream tartar and one quart brandy to every six gallons. Some prefer it without brandy. After fermentation, take four ounces isinglass dissolved in one pint of the wine, and put to each barrel, which will fine and clear it, when it must be drawn into clean casks or bottled, which is preferable.

Pale Brandy—Is made the same as the recipe for Blackberry and Strawberry wine following, using pale instead of the French, and using only one ounce tincture of kino for every five gallons.

Blackberry and Strawberry Wine—These are made by taking the currant and other fruit wine when made with port

wine, and for every ten gallons from four to six quarts of the fresh fruit bruised and strained are added, and let stand four days, till the flavor is extracted. When bottling add three or four broken raisins to each bottle.

Morella Wine—To each quart of the expressed juice of the Morella, or tame cherries, add three quarts of water and four pounds of coarse brown sugar; let them ferment and skim till worked clear, then draw off, avoiding the sediment at the bottom. Bung up or bottle, which is best for all wines, letting the bottle lie always on the side, either for wines or beer.

London Sherry—Chopped raisins, four hundred pounds; soft water, one hundred gallons; sugar, forty-five pounds; white tartar, one pound; cider, sixteen gallons. Let them stand together in a close vessel one month—stir frequently. Then add of spirit eight gallons; wild cherries, bruised, eight pounds. Let them stand one month longer, and fine with isinglass.

Port Wine—Worked cider, forty-two gallons; good port wine, twelve gallons; good brandy, three gallons; pure spirits, six gallons; mix. Elderberries and aloes, and the fruit of the black haw make a fine purple color for wines, or use burnt sugar.

Scotch and Irish Whiskey—To forty gallons of pure spirit add five gallons Scotch or Irish whiskey; creosote, one-quarter ounce, dissolve in one quart of alcohol; loaf sugar, one pound; stand ten days.

Note.—The peculiar flavor of Scotch whiskey may be nicely imitated by adding a few drops of pure creosote dissolved in a little acetic acid, to two or three gallons of good London Gin; and the imitation will be still more perfect if the liquor is kept some months before drinking it.

Various Wines—To twenty-eight gallons clarified cider add one gallon good brandy; crude tartar (this is what is deposited by grape wines); one pound of any kind of wine you wish to imitate; sweet milk to settle it, one pint; draw off thirty-six hours after thoroughly mixing.

Common Brandy—To forty gallons pure or neutral spir-

its, add one pound crude tartar, dissolved in one gallon hot water; acetic ether, one-quarter pint; bruised raisins, six pounds; tincture kino, two ounces; sugar, three pounds; color with sugar coloring; stand fourteen days and draw off.

French Brandy—Pure spirit, one gallon; best French brandy, or any you wish to imitate, one quart; loaf sugar, two ounces; sweet spirits of nitre, one-half ounce; a few drops of tincture catechu or oak bark to roughen the taste if desired, and color to suit.

Monongahela Whiskey—Thirty-six gallons of common whiskey; dried peaches, two quarts; rye, burnt and ground as coffee, one quart; cinnamon, cloves, allspice, bruised, one ounce each; loaf sugar, five pounds; sweet spirits of nitre, two ounces; put these in four gallons pure spirits; shake every day for a week, then draw off and add the whole to thirty-six gallons of whiskey.

Drogheda Usquebaugh—To one gallon of brandy add stoned raisins, one pound; cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and cardamoms, each one ounce, crushed in a mortar; saffron, one-half ounce; rind of one orange and sugar candy. Shake these well; in fourteen days afterwards, fine for use.

Champagne Cider—Good pale cider, one hogshead; spirits, three gallons; sugar, twenty pounds; mix and let it stand two weeks; then fine with skimmed milk, one-half gallon; this will be very pale, and a similar article, when properly bottled and labeled, opens so brisk that even good druggists have mistaken it for genuine champagne.

Superior Raisin Wine—Take thirty pounds of chopped raisins, free from stems and dust, put them in a large keg, and add ten gallons soft water; let them stand two weeks unbunged, shaking occasionally (warm place in winter); then strain through woollen or filter; color with burnt sugar, bottle and cork well for use. For bar use, add a pint of good brandy to each gallon. The more raisins the better the wine—not exceeding five pounds to each gallon.

Old Bourbon Whiskey—To forty gallons spirits add five gallons good Bourbon whiskey; spirits of nitre, two ounces; fusil

oil from corn, two ounces; put in one quart alcohol; stand four days.

Peppermint Cordial—One gallon essence of peppermint, twenty gallons spirits, twenty-five gallons water, five gallons gomme syrup. The cost can be regulated by adding water. Sells well.

Old Rye—Take dried peaches, one-half peck; bake, scorch and roast them in a stove, but don't burn; bruise and put them in a woolen pointed bag, and leach good common whiskey over them twice, slowly—this is for one barrel—add afterwards, twelve drops aqua ammonia to each barrel. With age you will have whiskey equal to "Old Rye."

Table Manna—Or. Prize Honey Without Bees' Honey—White sugar, five pounds; water, one and one-half pounds; simmer gradually over the fire and add one-half ounce alum in powder; skim off the scum, if any; set off to cool, adding a small quantity of the following extracts to flavor to suit the taste: Extract for flavoring honey—alcohol one part, good Jamaica ginger two ounces, macerate for ten days, adding two or three drops of attar of roses to scent. Frangipanni—spirit one gallon, oil of bergamot one ounce, oil of lemon one ounce, macerate four days, frequently shaking, then add water one gallon, orange-flower water one pint, essence vanilla two ounces; mix. Jockey Club—Spirits of wine five gallons, orange-flower water one gallon, balsam Peru four ounces, essence of bergamot eight ounces, essence of musk eight ounces, essence of cloves four ounces, essence of neroli two ounces; mix. Ladies' Own—Spirits of wine, one gallon; attar of roses, twenty drops; essence thyme one-half ounce, essence neroli one-quarter ounce, essence vanilla, one-half ounce, essence bergamot one-quarter ounce, orange-flower water six ounces. Kiss-Me-Quick—Spirits one gallon, essence thyme one-quarter ounce, essence orange-flowers two ounces, essence neroli one-half ounce, attar of roses thirty drops, essence jasmine one ounce, essence balm mint one-half ounce, petals of roses, four ounces, oil lemon, twenty drops, calorus aromaticus one-half ounce, essence neroli one-half ounce; mix and strain. Upper Ten—Spirits of wine four quarts, essence cedrat two drachms, essence violet one-quarter ounce, essence neroli one-half ounce, attar of roses twenty drops, orange-flower essence one ounce,

oil rosemary thirty drops, oil bergamot and neroli each one-half ounce.

Freezing Preparation—Common sal-ammoniac, well pulverized, one part; salt petre, two parts; mix well together. Then take common soda well pulverized. To use, take equal quantities of these preparations (which must be kept separate and well covered previous to using), and put them in the freezing pot; add of water, a proper quantity, and put in the article to be frozen in a proper vessel, cover up and your wants will soon be supplied. For freezing creams or wines this cannot be beat.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid—Take five quarts alcohol, one quart camphene and two ounces pulverized alum; mix, and let it stand twenty-four hours. If transparent it is fit for use, if not add sufficient alcohol to bring it to the natural color of the alcohol. The cover of the lamp must fit close, and a tin stopper be kept over the tube when not in use to prevent evaporation.

Stimulators for Bald Heads and Bare Faces—Tincture hartshorn, one ounce; borax, one-half ounce; alcohol, one pint; water, one pint; tincture cantharides, two drachms. Grahm's—Colonge, two ounces; liquid hartshorn, one drachm; tincture cantharides, two drachms; oil rosemary, twelve drops; oil nutmeg, twelve drops; oil lavender, twelve drops.

Tinctures—These are made with one quart gum, root or bark, etc., dried, to each pint of proof spirits, and let it stand one week and filter.

Essences—These are made with one ounce of any given oil added to one pint alcohol. Peppermint is colored with tincture turmeric; cinnamon with tincture red sanders; winter green with tincture kino.

Furniture Polish—Equal quantities of common wax, white wax, white soap, in the proportion of one ounce of each to pint water. Cut the above ingredients fine and dissolve over a fire till well mingled. Bottle and label.

Liquid Glue—The following recipe for "Prepared Glue," the discovery of a French chemist, is selling about the country as a

secret, for various prices from one to five dollars. It is a handy and valuable composition, as it does not gelatinize, putrefy, ferment or become offensive, and can be used cold for all the ordinary purposes of glue in making or mending furniture, or broken vessels that are not exposed to water, etc. In a wide-mouth bottle dissolve eight ounces of best glue in a half-pint of water, by setting it in a vessel of water and heating till dissolved. Then add slowly, constantly stirring, half ounce of strong aquafortis (nitric acid). Keep well corked and it will be ready for use.

Zigura Oil—One-half ounce pulverized salt-petre put in half pint sweet oil. Cures inflammatory rheumatism. Bottle and label. Pays well.

Cressigas Lotion—For the skin and complexion—a great secret. Distill two handful jessamine flowers in a quart of rose water and quart orange water. Strain through porous paper and add a scruple of musk and a scruple of ambergris. Bottle and label. Splendid wash for the skin.

Premium Tooth Powder—Six ounces prepared chalk, one-half ounce cassia powder, one ounce orris, mix well. Put in small pots and label.

Hair Restorative—Four drachms oxide bismuth, four drachms spermaceti, four ounces pure hog's lard. The lard and spermaceti should be melted together. When nearly cool, stir in the bismuth and the perfume. Put in pots and label. Prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair.

Toilet Powder—One pound white starch, four ounces oxide bismuth. Mix, box and label.

Pimpernel Kalydor for the Skin and Complexion—Steep pimpernel in pure rain water for three days. Bottle and label. Renders the skin clear and white.

Hair Invigorator—Quart bay rum, pint of alcohol, one ounce castor oil, one ounce tincture cantharides, pint sweet oil. Bottle and label.

Bandoline for Adjusting the Hair—Boil tablespoon-

ful of linseed oil in half pint of water for five minutes. Perfume, put in pots and label.

Balm of Gilead—Opodeldoc, spirits of wine, sal-ammoniac, equal parts of each. Shake. Bottle and label. Cures neuralgia, pains, aches, etc. Apply as a lotion.

To Write Secret Letters—Put five cents worth of citrate of potassa in an ounce vial of clear cold water. This forms an invisible fluid. Let it dissolve and you can use on paper of any color. Use a goose quill in writing. When you wish the writing to become visible, hold it to a red-hot stove.

Friction Soap—One pound brown soap, two pounds fine white sand. Put in a vessel and heat all together. Mould in small cakes. Pays well.

Waterproof Composition for Boots and Shoes—Beeswax, two ounces; beef suet, four ounces; resin, one ounce; neatsfoot oil, two ounces; lampblack, one ounce. Melt together. Sells well.

A Certain Cure for Drunkenness—Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirits of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

Egyptian Cement for Mending China, Etc.—Take one pound of the best white glue, one-half pound dry white lead, one-quart soft water, one-half pint alcohol; put the three first articles in a dish and then dish in a pot of boiling water; let it boil till dissolved, then add the alcohol and boil again till mixed. A little camphor should also be added to preserve it, and disguise its composition. Put in small bottles, 25 cents each.

JOCKEY TIPS

To Make Foundered or Spavined Horse Limber—Take tincture cayene, one ounce; laudanum, two ounces; alcohol,

one pint; rub the shoulders well with warm water, then rub the above on his shoulders and backbone; give him one ounce of laudanum and one pint of gin; put down his throat with a pint bottle; put his feet in warm water, as warm as he can bear it; take a little spirits of turpentine, rub it on the bottom part of his feet with a sponge after taking them out of the water; drive him about half a mile or a mile, until he comes out as limber as a rag. If he does not surrender to his pain, tie a thin cord around the end of his tongue.

How to Make Old Horses Appear Young—Take tincture of assafoetida, one ounce; tincture cantharides, one ounce; oil of cloves, one ounce; oil of cinnamon, one ounce; antimony, two ounces; fenugreek, one ounce; fourth proof brandy, one-half gallon. Let it stand ten days, then give ten drops in one gallon of water.

How to Make a True-Pulling Horse Balk—Take tincture of cantharides, one ounce and corrosive sublimate, one drachm. Mix and bathe the shoulders at night.

To Distinguish Between Distemper and Glanders—The discharge from the nose, if glanders, will sink in water; if distemper, it will not.

How to Make a Horse Fleishy in a Short Time—Feed with buckwheat bran, to which add a little of the shorts; keep in a dark stable. Half a day's drive will make a horse fatted in this way poor.

To Make Horse Stand By His Feed and Not Eat—Grease the front teeth and roof of the mouth with common tallow, and he will not eat until you wash it out.

How to Make a Horse Appear with Glanders—Melt fresh butter and pour it in his ears.

How to Make a Horse Appear as if Foundered—Take a fine wire or any substitute and fasten it around the postern joints at night, smooth the hair down over it nicely, and by morning he will walk stiff as if foundered.

To Renew Old Letters on Papers—Boil galls ingine and sponge over the surface. The letter or writing will be as fresh as ever.

Increase of Milk and Butter—If cows are given four ounces of French boiled hemp seed it will greatly increase the quantity of milk. If pans are turned over this milk for fifteen minutes when first milked or till cool the same milk will give double the quantity of butter.

Gilding Without a Battery—Clean the silver or other article to be gilded with a brush and a little ammonia water, until it is evenly bright and shows no tarnish. Take a small piece of gold and dissolve it in about four times its volume of metallic mercury, which will be accomplished in a few minutes, forming an amalgam. Put a little of the amalgam on a piece of dry cloth, rub it on the article to be gilded. Then place on a stone in a furnace, and heat to the beginning of redness. After cooling it must be cleaned with a brush and a little cream of tartar, and a beautiful and permanent gilding will be found.

To Prevent Cattle, Fowls, Etc. From Getting Old—If cattle are occasionally fed a little of the extract of the June, it will renew or extend the period of their lives. Use in connection with the vanilla bean, and the two will produce the most wonderful results. It will act on people the same as on the animal kingdom. New flaxseed frequently given to cattle in small quantities will make them, whether young or old, or if poor and thin as skeletons, soon appear fat and healthy.

To Make Brown Teeth White—Apply carefully over the teeth a stick dipped in strong acetic or nitric acid, and immediately wash out the mouth with cold water. To make the teeth even, if irregular, draw a fine piece of cord betwixt them.

Paste Resembling the Diamond—Take white sand, nine hundred parts; red lead, six hundred parts; pearl ash, four hundred and fifty parts; nitre, three hundred parts; arsenic, fifty parts; manganese, half a part. To make it harder, use less lead, and if it should have a yellow tint add a little more manganese.

Imitation Topaz— Strass, five hundred parts; glass of antimony, twenty-one parts; purple of cassia, half a part. Fuse for twenty-four hours and cool slowly.

Imitation of the Ruby— Strass, eighty parts; oxide of manganese, two parts. Mix and fuse same as the topaz.

Imitation Emerald— Strass, five hundred parts; glass of antimony, twenty parts; oxide of cobalt, three parts. Fuse with care for twenty-four hours, then cool slowly.

Imitation Sapphire—Oxide of cobalt, one part; strass, eighty parts. Fuse carefully for thirty-six hours. Silver and gold solutions are merely these metals dissolved in acids, then diluted. The article to be plated is suspended in the solution, and a common galvanic battery brought into play—the negative wire in the solution, and the positive attached to the article.

A Valuable Secret— Put eight silver shillings into two ounces of nitric acid. When the silver disappears throw into it a pint of water, and four ounces of common salt. The salt will throw down a powder, which is pure silver. Now decant off the water and repeat the same washings till all the effects of the salt shall have disappeared. Now add to this white powder two ounces of cyanide of potassium and three ounces of hyposulphate of soda. Now add to all this two quarts of pure rain water, and your silver mixture is complete. Now you may do, by the aid of this mixture, all sorts of plating—watch chains, rings, medals, watches, ornaments, steel, iron, and German silver goods of every description, as spoons, spectacles, etc. Hang any of these articles in the solution, suspended at the end of a strip of lead, or you can immerse the article and boil it ten or twenty minutes, according to the thickness of the silvering that you desire. If the articles to be plated are clean, a pure and durable silver will be the result.

A New Alloy of Copper Resembling Gold— This is known as "oreide" of gold and is composed of one hundred parts (by weight) of pure copper, seventeen of zinc, six of common magnesia, 3-60 sal-ammoniac, 1-80 quick lime and tartar.

Fumes— The fumes of lead will make all metals malleable,

while the fumes of mercury and arsenic will make all metals brittle.

To Make Gold Solution for Electro-Plating—

Dissolve two and one-half pennyweights of gold in one quarter ounce nitric acid, and one and one-half ounces of muriatic acid; then evaporate to dryness, and add one ounce cyanide of potassium and one quart of hot rain water. The operator must avoid breathing fumes which ascend from the solution—they are dangerous.

German Silver—German silver is an alloy of nickel with copper or zinc, containing in one hundred parts, fifty of copper, thirty of zinc and twenty of nickel. This makes the most valuable composition known as German silver.

Common Pewter—Melt in a crucible seven pounds of tin and when fused throw in one pound of lead, six ounces of copper and two ounces of zinc.

To Make Silver Solution—Dissolve one ounce of silver in two ounces of hot rain water. When dissolved add about two ounces of common table salt and one quart hot water; stir the mixture and allow it to settle; pour off the liquor and wash the precipitate at least four times in hot water; then add one ounce cyanide of potassium, two ounces of hyposulphate of soda, and one quart of rain water.

How to Get Sleep—How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency to blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall fast asleep in a few minutes. A cold bath or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple, and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the

comfort of thousands who would frequently expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

To Destroy Insects—When bugs have attained a lodgement in walls or timber, the surest mode of overcoming the nuisance is to putty up every hole that is moderately large, and oil paint the whole wall or timber. In bed furniture a mixture of soft soap with snuff or arsenic is useful to fill up the holes, where bolts or fastenings are fixed, etc. French polish may be applied to the smoother parts of the wood.

Love's Telegraph—If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be engaged, he wears it on the second finger; if married, on the third, and on the fourth if he never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on her first finger; if engaged on the second; if married on the third, and on the fourth if she intends to die unmarried. When a gentleman presents a fan, flower or trinket to a lady with the left hand, this, on his part is an overture of regard. Should she receive it with the left hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus, by a few simple tokens explained by rule the passion of love is expressed, and through the medium of the telegraph the most timid and diffident man may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard to a lady, and in case his offer should be refused, avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

To Fatten Fowls in a Short Time—Mix ground rice, well scalded with milk, and add some coarse sugar. Feed them with this in the daytime, but not too much at once. Let it be rather thick.

When Velvet Gets Plushed from Pressure—Hold the parts over a basin of hot water with the lining of the article next the water. The pile will soon rise and assume its original beauty.

How Summer Suits Should Be Washed—Nearly all summer suits are made of white buff linen, pique, cambric or muslin, and the art of preserving the new appearance after washing is a matter of the greatest importance. Common washer-women soil

everything with soda, and nothing is more common than to see the delicate tints of lawns and percales turned into dark blotches and muddy streaks by the ignorance and vandalism of a laundress. It is worth while for ladies to pay attention to this, and insist upon having their summer dresses washed according to the directions which they should be prepared to give their laundresses themselves. In the first place the water should be tepid, the soap should not be allowed to touch the fabric; it should be washed and rinsed quickly, turned upon the wrong side and hung in the shade to dry, and when starched (in thin boiled but not boiling starch) should be folded in sheets or towels and ironed upon the wrong side as soon as possible. But linens should be washed in water in which hay or a quart bag of bran has been boiled. This last will be found to answer for starch as well, and is excellent for print dresses of all kinds, but a handful of salt is very useful also to set the colors of light cambrics and dotted lawns; and a little ox gall will not only set but brighten yellow and purple tints and has a good effect upon green.

How to Fasten Rubber to Wood and Metal—

As rubber plates and rings are now-a-days used almost exclusively for making connections between steam and other pipes and apparatus, much annoyance is often experienced by the impossibility or imperfection of an air-tight connection. This is obviated entirely by employing a cement which fastens alike well to the rubber and to the metal or wood. Such cement is prepared by a solution of shellac in ammonia. This is best made by soaking pulverized gum shellac in ten times its weight of strong ammonia, when a slimy mass is obtained, which in three to four weeks will become liquid without the use of hot water. This softens the rubber and becomes, after volatilization of the ammonia, hard and impermeable to gasses and fluids.

Everlasting Fence Posts—Many years ago it was discovered that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground. Poplar, basswood or quaking ash are generally preferred to any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years, which were as sound when taken out as when they were first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts

can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir it into pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber and there is not a man that will live to see it rotten.

How to Test the Richness of Milk—Procure a long glass vessel—a colonge bottle or long phial. Take a narrow strip of paper, just the length from the neck to the bottom of the phial, and mark it off with one hundred lines at equal distance; or into fifty lines, and count each as two; paste it upon the phial, so as to divide its length into a hundred equal parts. Fill it to the highest mark with milk fresh from the cow and allow it to stand in a perpendicular position twenty-four hours. The number of spaces occupied by the cream will give you its exact percentage in the milk without any guess work.

To Mend Tinware by the Heat of a Candle—Take a vial about two-thirds full of muriatic acid and put into it little bits of sheet zinc as long as it dissolves them; then put in a crumb of sal-ammonia, and fill up with water, and it is ready to use. Then, with the cork of the vial, wet the place to be mended with the preparation; then put a piece of sheet zinc over the hole and hold a lighted candle or spirit lamp under the place, which melts the solder on the tin, and causes the zinc to adhere without further trouble. Wet the zinc also with the solution; or a little solder may be put on instead of the zinc, or with the zinc.

To Take Iron Moulds Out of Linen—Hold the iron-mould on the cover of a tankard of boiling water, and rub on the spot a little juice of sorrel and a little salt; and when the cloth has thoroughly imbibed the juice, wash it in lye.

To Take Wax Out of Velvet—Take a crumby wheaten loaf, cut it in two, toast it before the fire, and, while very hot, apply it to the part spotted with wax. Then apply another piece of toasted bread hot as before, and continue this application until the wax is entirely taken out. This is applicable to all colors except crimson.

Godfrey's Cordial—Sassafras, six ounces; seeds of coriander, caraway and anise, of each one ounce; infuse in six pints

of water, simmer the mixture till reduced to four pints; then add six pounds of molasses; boil a few minutes; when cold add three fluid ounces of tincture of opium. For children teething.

Poultice for Burns or Frozen Flesh—Indian meal poultices, covered with Young Hyson tea, moistened with hot water and laid over burns or frozen parts, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes, and blisters, if they have not, will not arise. One poultice is generally sufficient.

Tree of Lead—Dissolve an ounce of sugar of lead in a quart of clean water, and put it into a glass decanter or globe. Then suspend in the solution, near the top, a small piece of zinc of an irregular shape. Let it stand undisturbed for a day, and it will begin to shoot out into leaves and apparently to vegetate. If left undisturbed for a few days it will become extremely beautiful; but it must be moved with great caution. It may appear to those unacquainted with chemistry that the piece of zinc actually puts out leaves, but this is a mistake, for, if the zinc be examined, it will be found nearly unaltered. This phenomena is owing to the zinc having a greater attraction for oxygen than the lead has; consequently it takes from the oxyde of lead, which reappears in its metallic state.

To Preserve Grapes—Take a cask or barrel which will hold water, and pour into it first a layer of bran, dried in an oven, or of ashes, well dried and sifted; upon this place a layer of grapes well cleaned and gathered in the afternoon of a dry day, before they are perfectly ripe; proceed thus with alternate layers of bran or ashes and grapes till the barrel is full, taking care that the grapes do not touch each other and let the last layer be of bran or ashes; then close the barrel so that the air may not penetrate, which is an essential point. Grapes thus packed will keep for nine or even twelve months. To restore them to freshness, cut the end of the stalk of each bunch of grapes and put it into red wine, as you would flowers into water. White grapes should be put into white wine.

To Prevent Snow-water from Penetrating Shoes—This simple and effectual remedy is nothing more than a little beeswax and mutton suet, warmed in a pipkin until in a liquid

state. Then rub some of it lightly over the edges of the sole where the stitches are, which will repel the wet and not in the least prevent the blacking from having the usual effect.

To Make Sea-Water Fit for Washing Linen—

Soda put into sea-water makes it turbid; the lime and magnesia fall to the bottom. To make sea-water fit for washing linen at sea, as much soda must be put in it as not only to effect a complete precipitation of these earths, but to render the sea-water sufficiently laxivial or alkaline. Soda should always be taken to sea for this purpose.

Cracked Nipples— Glycerine and tannin, equal weights, rubbed together into an ointment, is very highly recommended, as is also mutton tallow and glycerine.

To Take Impression of Butterfly in All Its Colors

—Having taken a butterfly, kill it without spoiling its wings, which contrive to spread out as regularly as possible in a flying position. Then, with a small brush or pencil, take a piece of white paper; wash a part of it with gum-water a little thicker than ordinary, so that it may easily dry. Afterward, laying your butterfly on the paper, cut off the body close to the wings, and throwing it away, lay the paper on a smooth board, with the fly upward; and laying another paper over that, put the whole preparation into a screw press, and screw down very hard, letting it remain under that pressure for half an hour. Afterward take off the wings of the butterfly and you will find a perfect impression of them, with all their various colors marked distinctly, remaining on the paper. When this is done, draw between the wings of your impression the body of the butterfly and color it after the insect itself.

Candied Lemon or Peppermint for Colds—In half a pint of water boil one and one-half pounds of sugar until it begins to candy around the sides; put in eight drops of essence; pour it upon buttered paper and cut it with a knife.

Method of Discharging Grease from Woolens—

Fullers earth or tobacco-pipe clay, being put wet on an oil spot, absorbs the oil as the water evaporates and leaves the vegetable or animal fibres of the cloth clean on being beaten or brushed out.

When the spot is occasioned by tallow or wax, it is necessary to heat the part cautiously by an iron, or the fire, while the cloth is drying. In some kinds of goods, blotting paper, bran, or raw starch may be used with advantage.

Chlorine Pastiles for Disinfecting the Breath—

Dry chloride of lime, two drachms; sugar, eight ounces; starch, one ounce; gum tragacanth, one drachm; carmine, two grains. Form into small lozenges. 2—sugar flavored with vanilla, one ounce; powdered tragacanth, twenty grains; liquid chloride of soda sufficient to mix; add two drops of any essential oil. Form a paste and divide into lozenges of fifteen grains each.

Cholera Remedy—Spirits of wine, one ounce; spirits of lavender, quarter of an ounce; spirits of camphor, quarter ounce; compound tincture of benzoin, half an ounce; oil of origanum, quarter ounce; twenty drops on moist sugar. To be rubbed outwardly; also, 2—Twenty-five minims of diluted sulphuric acid in an ounce of water.

Corn Remedy—Soak a piece of copper in strong vinegar for twelve or twenty-four hours. Pour the liquid off and bottle. Apply frequently until the corn is removed. 2—Supercarbonate of soda, one ounce, finely pulverized and mixed with half an ounce of lard. Apply on a linen rag every night.

Infant's Syrup—The syrup is made thus: one pound best box rasins, half an ounce of anise seed, two sticks licorice; split the raisins, pound the anise seed, and cut the licorice fine; add to it three quarts of rain water and boil down to two quarts. Feed three or four times a day as much as the child will willingly drink. The raisins are to strengthen, the anise is to expel the wind and the licorice as a physic.

Cough Syrup—Put one quart hoarhound to one quart water and boil it down to a pint; add two or three sticks of licorice and a tablespoonful of essence of lemon. Take a tablespoonful of the syrup three times a day, or as often as the cough may be troublesome. An excellent cough syrup.

Tonic—The following is the tonic used by reformed drunk-

ards to restore the vigor of the stomach: Take of gentian root, half an ounce; valerian root, one drachm; best rhubarb root, two drachms; bitter orange peel, three drachms; cardamon seeds, half an ounce, and cinnamon bark, one drachm. Having bruised the above all together in a mortar (the druggist will do it if requested), pour upon it one and a half pints of boiling water and cover up close; let stand till cold; strain, bottle and cork securely; keep in a dark place. Two tablespoonsful may be taken every hour before meals, and half that quantity whenever the patient feels that distressing sickness and prostration so generally present for some time after alcoholic stimulants have been abandoned.

To Increase the Laying of Eggs—The best method is to mix their food every other day with a teaspoonful of ground cayenne pepper to each dozen fowls. While upon this subject it would be well to say that if your hens lay soft eggs, or eggs without shells, you should put plenty of old plaster, egg shells or even oyster shells broken up, where they can get at it.

Arnica Liniment—Add to one pint of sweet oil, two tablespoonsful of tincture of arnica; or the leaves may be heated in the oil over a slow fire. Good for wounds, stiff joints, rheumatic, and all injuries.

Camphor Tablet for Chapped Hands—Melt tallow and add a little powdered camphor and glycerine, with a few drops of oil of almonds to scent. Pour in molds and cool.

Camphorated Oil—This is another camphor liniment. The proportions are the same as in the arnica liniment formula, substituting olive oil for the alcohol, and exposing the materials to a moderate heat. As an external stimulant application it is even more powerful than the spirits; and to obtain its full influence the part treated should also be covered with flannel and oil silk. It forms a valuable liniment in chronic rheumatism and other painful affections, and is specially valuable as a counter-irritant in sore or inflamed throats and diseased bowels. Camphor constitutes the basis of a large number of valuable liniments. Thus, in cases of whooping cough and some chronic bronchial affections, the following liniment may be advantageously rubbed into the chest and along the spine:

Spirits of champhor, two parts; laudanum, half a part; spirits of turpentine, one part; castile soap in powder, finely divided, half an ounce; alcohol, three parts; digest the whole together for three days and strain through linen. This liniment should be gently warmed before using. A powerful liniment for old rheumatic pains, especially when effecting the loins, is the following: Camphorated oil and spirits turpentine, of each two parts; water of hartshorn, one part; laudanum, one part; to be well shaken together. Another very efficient liniment of embrocation, serviceable in chronic painful affection, may be conveniently and easily made as follows: Take of camphor, one ounce; cayenne pepper, in powder, two teaspoonsful; alcohol, one pint. The whole to be digested with moderate heat for ten days, and filtered. It is an active rubificant; and after a slight friction with it, it produces a grateful, thrilling sensation of heat in the pained part, which is rapidly relieved.

Great Pain Extractor—Spirits of ammonia, one ounce; laudanum, one ounce; oil of organum, one ounce; mutton tallow, half pound; combine the articles with the tallow when it is nearly cool.

Certain Cure for Eruptions, Pimples, Etc.—Dillute corrosive sublimate with the oil of almonds; apply to the face occasionally and in a few days a sure cure will be effected.

Swaim's Vermifuge—Wormseed, two ounces; valerian, rhubarb, pink-root, white agaric, of each one and a half ounces; boil in sufficient water to yield three quarts of decoction, and add to it thirty drops of oil of tansy, and forty-five drops of oil of cloves, dissolved in a quart of rectified spirits. Dose, one teaspoonful at night.

Cough Compound—For the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma and all diseases of the lungs: One spoonful of common tar, three spoonfuls of honey, the yolk of three hen's eggs and half pint of wine; beat the tar, eggs and honey well together with a knife and bottle for use. A teaspoonful every night, noon and morning, before eating.

To Take Out Spots of Ink—As soon as the accident

happens wet the place with juice of sorrel or lemon, or with vinegar, and the best hard white soap.

Lily White—Is nothing but purified chalk, scented.

A Sure Cure for Bed Sweats—Place a pint of clean water in a glass or tin vessel under the bed of the patient at night, until he sleeps soundly without one drop of perspiration on his body. Two or three times will be sufficient.

Indellible Ink for Marking Clothing—Nitrate of silver, five scruples; gum-arabic, two drachms; sap green, one scruple; distilled water, one ounce; mix together. Before writing on the article to be marked, apply a little of the following: carbonate of soda, one-half ounce; distilled water, four ounces; let this last, which is the mordant, get dry; then, with a quill pen, write what you require.

Ink, Indellible—To four drachms of lunar caustic, in four ounces of water, add sixty drops of nut-galls, made strong by being pulverized and steeped in soft water. The mordant, which is to be applied to the cloth before writing, is composed of one ounce of pearl ash, dissolved in four ounces of water, with a little gum-arabic dissolved in it. Wet the spot with this; dry and iron the cloth; then write. 2—Nitrate of silver, five scruples; gum-arabic, two drachms; sap green, one scruple; distilled water, one ounce; mix together. Before writing on the article to be marked, apply a little of the following: carbonate of soda, half an ounce; distilled water, four ounces; let this last, which is the mordant, get dry, then with a quill write what you require.

Ink Powder for Immediate Use—Reduce to powder ten ounces of gall-nuts, three ounces of green copperas, two ounces each of powdered alum and gum-arabic. Put a little of this mixture into white wine and it will be fit for immediate use.

Ink, Indellible Marking—One and a half drachms of nitrate of silver, one ounce of distilled water, half an ounce of strong mucilage of gum-arabic, three-quarters of a drachm of liquid ammonia. Mix the above in a clean glass bottle, cork tightly and keep in a dark place till dissolved, and ever afterward. Directions

for use: Shake the bottle, then dip a clean quill pen in the ink and write and draw what you require on the article; immediately hold it close to the fire (without scorching), or pass a hot iron over it, and it will become a deep and indellible black, indestructible by either time or acids of any description.

Japanese Cement—Immediately mix the best powdered rice with a little cold water, then gradually add boiling water until a proper consistency is acquired, being particularly careful to keep it well stirred all the time; lastly, it must be boiled for a minute in a clean saucepan or earthen pipkin. This glue is beautifully white and almost transparent, for which reason it is well adapted for fancy paper work which requires a strong and colorless cement.

Liquid Glue—Dissolve one part of powdered alum in a hundred and twenty parts of water; add one hundred and twenty parts of glue, ten of acetic acid, and forty of alcohol, and digest. Prepared glue is made by dissolving common glue in warm water and then adding acetic acid (strong vinegar) to keep it. Dissolve one pound of best glue in one and a half pints of water, and add one pint of vinegar. It is then ready for use.

Magic Copying Paper—To make black paper, lamp-black mixed with cold lard; red paper, Venitian red mixed with lard; blue paper, Prussian blue mixed with lard; green paper, chrome green mixed with lard. The above ingredients to be mixed to the consistency of thick paste, and to be applied to the paper with a rag. Then take a flannel rag and rub till all color ceases coming off. Cut your sheets four inches wide and six inches long; put four sheets together, one of each color, and sell for twenty-five cents per package. The first cost will not exceed three cents. Directions for writing with this paper: Lay down your paper upon which you wish to write; then lay on the copying paper, and over this lay any scrap of paper you choose; then take any hard pointed substance and write as you would with a pen.

Liquid Rouge for the Complexion—Four ounces of alcohol, two ounces of water, twenty grains of carmine, twenty grains of ammonia, six grains of oxalic acid, six grains of alum; mix.

Complexion Pomatum—Mutton grease, one pound; oxide of bismuth, four ounces; powdered French chalk, two ounces; mix.

To Prevent Gray Hair—When the hair begins to change color, the use of the following pomade has a beneficial effect in preventing the disease extending and has the character of even restoring the color of the hair in many instances: Lard, four ounces; spermaceti, four drachms; oxide of bismuth, four drachms. Melt the lard and spermaceti together, and when getting cold, stir in the bismuth; to this can be added any kind of perfume, according to choice. It should be used whenever the hair requires dressing. It must not be imagined that any good effect speedily results; it is in general a long time taking place, the change being very gradual.

Vinegar Rouge—Cochineal, three drachms; carmine lake, three drachms; alcohol, six drachms; mix, and then put into one pint of vinegar, perfumed with lavender; let it stand a fortnight, then strain for use.

Pearl Water for the Complexion—Castile soap, one pound; water, one gallon. Dissolve, then add alcohol, one quart; oil of rosemary and oil of lavender, each two drachms. Mix well.

Pearl Powder for the Complexion—Take white bismuth, one pound; starch powder, one ounce; orris powder, one ounce. Mix and sift through lawn. Add a drop of ottar of roses or neroli.

Spanish Vermilion for the Toilet—Take an alkine solution of bastard saffron, and precipitate the color with lemon juice; mix the precipitate with a sufficient quantity of finely powdered French chalk and lemon juncce, then add a little perfume.

To Remove Freckles and Tan—Tincture of benzoin, one pint; oil rosemary, one-half ounce. Put one teaspoonful of the above mixture in one quarter pint of water, and with a towel wash the face night and morning.

Feuchtwanger's Tooth Paste—Powdered myrrh, two ounces; burned alum, one ounce; cream of tartar, one ounce; cuttle fish bone, four ounces; drop lake, two ounces; honey, half a gallon. Mix.

Fine Tooth Powder—Powdered orris root, one ounce; Peruvian bark, one ounce; prepared chalk, one ounce; myrrh, one-half ounce.

Superior Colonge Water—Alcohol, one gallon; add oil of cloves, lemon, nutmeg and bergamot, each one drachm; oil enroli, three and a half drachms; seven drops oil of rosemary, lavender and cassia; half a pint of spirits of nitre; half a pint of elder flower water. Let it stand a day or two, then take a cullinder and at the bottom lay a piece of white cloth and fill it up, one-fourth of white sand, and filter through it.

Ammoniaccal Pomatum for Growth of the Hair—Take almond oil, quarter of a pound; white wax, half an ounce; clarified lard, three ounces; liquid ammonia, a quarter fluid ounce; ottar of lavender and cloves, of each one drachm. Place the oil, lard and wax in a jar which set in boiling water; when the wax is melted allow the grease to cool till nearly ready to set, then stir in the ammonia and the perfume, and put into small jars for use. Never use a hard brush, nor comb the hair too much. Apply the pomade at night only.

Alum in Starch—For starching muslins, ginghams and calicoes, dissolve a piece of alum the size of a shell-bark, for every pint of starch, and add to it. By so doing the colors will keep bright for a long time, which is very desirable when dresses must be often washed, and the cost is but a trifle.

Remedy Against Moths—An ounce of gum camphor and one of the powdered shell of red pepper are macerated in eight ounces of strong alcohol for several days, then strained. With this tincture the furs or cloths are sprinkled over, and rolled up in sheets. Instead of the paper bitter apple may be used. This remedy is used in Russia under the name of the Chinese Tincture for Moths.

How to Increase Size of Vegetables and Fruits—By watering with a solution of sulphate of iron, the most wonderful fecundity has been attained. Pear trees and beans which have been submitted to this treatment, have nearly doubled in the size of

their productions and a noticeable improvement has been remarked in their flavor.

To Destroy Cockroaches—The following is said to be effectual: These vermin are easily destroyed, simply by cutting up green cucumbers at night, and placing them about where roaches commit depredations. What is cut from the cucumbers in preparing them for the table answers the purpose as well, and three applications will destroy all the roaches in the house. Remove the peelings in the morning and renew them at night.

To Give a Stove a Fine Brilliant Appearance—A teaspoonful of pulverized alum mixed with stove polish will give the stove a fine lustre, which will be quite permanent.

Turkish Rouge—Take half a pint of alcohol and one ounce of alkanet; macerate ten days and pour off the liquid, which should be bottled. This is the simplest and one of the best articles of the kind. Caution: White lead and all cosmetic powders containing it should never be applied to the skin, as it is the most dangerous articles that could be used.

Mouth Pastiles, for Perfuming the Breath—Extract of licorice, three ounces; oil of cloves, one and a half drachms; oil of cinnamon, fifteen drops. Mix, and divide into one grain pills, and silver them. 2—Catechu, seven drachms; orris powder, forty grains; sugar, three ounces; oil of rosemary, (or of clove, peppermint or cinnamon), four drops. Mix, and roll flat on an oiled marble slab, and cut into very small lozenges.

To Clean Furniture—An old cabinet maker says the best preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture, especially that somewhat marred or scratched, is a mixture three parts linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its natural color, and leaves a lustre upon the surface. Put on with a woollen cloth, and when dry, rub with woollen.

Bruises on Furniture—Wet the part in warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak in the warm water, and lay it on the piece; apply on that a warm, but not hot,

flat iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise be not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications, the dent will be raised to the surface. If the bruise be small, merely soak it with warm water, and hold a red hot iron near the surface keeping the surface continually wet—the bruise will soon disappear.

Another Cure for Drunkenness—Let the inebriate—it matters not whether he is just getting off, is beginning it, or on a “spree”—begin by taking every two hours one drachm (teaspoonful) of tincture of cinchona (Peruvian bark). This will make him feel good. He can increase the dose to six drachms (teaspoonfuls) without any danger, and take it in that proportion four to ten times a day. It will not destroy his appetite for food. In the course of a few days, the anti-periodic properties of the cinchona begin to tell, and he loses not only all taste for the tincture, but also for everything in the way of alcohol.

To Give Lustre to Silver—Dissolve a quantity of slum in water so as to make a pretty strong brine, and skim it carefully; then add some soap to it and dip a linen rag in it, and rub over the silver.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT

How to Get New Varieties of Potatoes—When the vines are done growing and are turned brown, the seed is ripe; then take the balls and string with a large needle and strong thread; hang them up in a dry place, where they will gradually dry and mature, without danger or injury from frost. In the month of April, soak the ball for several hours from the pulp; when washed and dried they are fit for sowing in rows, in a bed well prepared in the garden; they will sprout in a fortnight, and must be attended to like other vegetables. When about two inches high they may be thinned and transplanted into rows. As they increase in size, they should be hilled. In the autumn many of them will be of the size of a walnut, and from that to a pea. In the following spring they should be planted in hills, placing the large ones together—they will, in the second season, attain their full size and will exhibit several varieties of form and may then be selected to suit the judgment of

the cultivator. I would prefer gathering the balls from potatoes of a good kind. The first crops from seeds thus obtained will be productive, and will continue so for many years, gradually deteriorating until they will need a renewal by the process.

TABLES

In the following tables a great deal of information is given, such as every seedman is asked for hundreds of times in a season. Carefully refer to them as well as to every part of this book:

Number of Plants on an Acre at Special Distances

6 inches apart each way	174,240
1 foot apart each way.....	42,560
18 inches apart each way	19,360
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780
2 feet each way	10,890
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260
3 feet apart each way	4,840
4 feet apart each way	2,725
5 feet apart each way	1,745
6 feet apart each way	1,210
7 feet apart each way	887
8 feet apart each way	680

Quantity of Seeds Required for a Given Number of Plants, Number of Hills or Length of Drill

Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft. drill
Beet	1 oz. to 60 ft. drill
Carrots	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill
Endive	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill
Okra	1 oz. to 40 ft. drill
Onion	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill
Onion Sets, small	1 qt. to 20 ft. drill
Parsley	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill
Parsnips	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill
Radish	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill
Salsify	1 oz. to 70 ft. drill
Spinach	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill
Turnips	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill
Peas	1 qt. to 100 ft. drill
Dwarf Beans	1 qt. to 100 ft. drill
Pole Beans	1 qt. to 150 hills
Corn	1 qt. to 200 hills
Cucumbers	1 oz. to 50 hills

Watermelon	1 oz. to	30 hills
Muskmelon	1 oz. to	60 hills
Pumpkin	1 oz. to	40 hills
Early Squash	1 oz. to	50 hills
Marrow Squash	1 oz. to	16 hills
Cabbage	1 oz.	3,000 plants
Cauliflower	1 oz.	3,000 plants
Celery	1 oz.	4,000 plants
Egg Plant	1 oz.	2,000 plants
Lettuce	1 oz.	4,000 plants
Pepper	1 oz.	2,000 plants
Tomato	1 oz.	2,000 plants

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre

Barley, broadcast	2 to 3 bush.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills	1½ bush.
Beans, Pole, in hills	8 to 10 quarts.
Beets, in drills	4 to 5 pounds
Broom Corn, in hills	4 to 5 quarts
Buckwheat, broadcast	¾ to 1 bushel
Carrot, in drills	2 to 3 pounds
Corn, in hills	8 quarts
Corn, in soiling	3 bushels
Clover, Alsike	5 pounds
Clover, Red, alone	10 pounds
Clover, Red, with Timothy	10 pounds
Clover, White	6 to 8 pounds
Clover Lucerne	15 pounds
Cucumbers, in hills	1 to 2 pounds
Flax, broadcast	1 to 2 bushels
Grass, Blue, alone	3 bushels
Grass, Hungarian	½ bushel
Grass, Lawn	3 bushels
Grass, Orchard	2 to 3 bushels
Grass, Red Top	2 bushels
Grass, Rye	2 bushels
Grass, R. I. Bent	3 bushels
Grass, Timothy	¼ bushel
Mustard, broadcast	12 to 16 quarts
Millet	½ bushel
Oats, broadcast	2 to 3 bushels
Onions, in drills	4 to 6 pounds
Parsnips, in drills	4 to 5 pounds
Peas, Early, in drills	1½ bushels
Peas, Marrowfat, in drills	1¼ bushels
Potatoes, cut tubers, in drills	10 bushels
Radishes, in drills	6 to 8 pounds

Radishes, broadcast	10 pounds
Rye, broadcast	1½ to 2 bushels
Salsify, in drills	6 to 8 pounds
Sorghum	10 to 12 pounds
Spinach, in drills	8 to 10 pounds
Turnips, in drills	1 pound
Turnips, broadcast	2 pounds
Vetches, broadcast	1½ to 2 bushels
Wheat, broadcast	1½ to 2 bushels
Clover, 8 lbs.; Timothy, 6 qts.; Red Top, 1 bu., together for one acre	

White Cement—Take white (fish) glue, one pound and ten ounces; dry white lead, six ounces; soft water, three pints; alcohol, one pint. Dissolve the glue by putting it in a tin kettle or dish containing the water and set this dish in a kettle of water, to prevent the glue from being burned; when the glue is all dissolved put in the lead and stir and boil until it is thoroughly mixed; remove from the fire and when cool enough to bottle, add the alcohol and bottle while it is yet warm, keeping it corked.

A Cold Cement for Mending Earthenware, is made by grating a pound of old cheese with a bread grater, into a quart of milk, in which it must be left for a period of fourteen hours. It should be stirred quite often. A pound of unslaked lime, finely pulverized in a mortar, is then added and the whole is thoroughly mixed by beating. This done, the whites of twenty-five eggs are incorporated with the rest, and the whole is ready for use. There is another cement for the same purpose which is used hot. It is made of resin, beeswax, brick-dust and chalk boiled together. The substance to be cemented must be heated, and when the surfaces are coated with cement they must be rubbed hard upon each other, as in making a glue joint with wood.

Composition for Restoring Scorched Linen—Boil to a good consistency, in half a pint of vinegar, two ounces of fullers earth, an ounce of hen's dung, half an ounce of cake soap and the juice of two onions. Spread this composition over the whole of the damaged part, and if the scorching is not quite through and the threads actually consumed, after suffering it to dry on and letting it receive a subsequent good washing or two, the place will appear full as white and perfect as any part of the linen.

Chilblain Ointment—Take of gall-nuts, in very fine powder, one drachm avoirdupois; seprmeeti cerate, seven drachms; mix, add pure glycerine, two drachms, and rub the whole to a uniform mass. An excellent application to obstinate broken chilblains, particularly when used as a dressing. When the parts are very painful, one ounce of compound ointment of galls may be advantageously substituted for the galls and cerate ordered above.

Magnetic Ointment—Lard, raisins cut in pieces and fine-cut tobacco, equal weights; simmer well together, then strain and press out all from the dregs. This is an excellent ointment for salt-rheum and other skin diseases. It is also god for piles, bruises and cuts.

Green Salve—White pine turpentine and lard, half pound each; honey and beeswax, quarter of a pound each; melt all together and stir in half an ounce of very finely pulverized verdigris. This ointment cannot be surpassed for deep wounds. It prevents proud flesh from forming and keeps up a healthy discharge.

Court Plaster—This plaster is merely a kind of varnished silk, and its manufacture is very easy. Bruise a sufficient quantity of isinglass and let it soak in a little warm water for twenty-four hours; expose it to heat over the fire till the greater part of the water is dissipated, and supply its place by proof spirits of wine which will combine with the isinglass. Strain the whole through a piece of open linen, taking care that the consistency of the mixture shall be such that when cool it may form a trembling jelly. Extend a piece of black or flesh-colored silk on a wooden frame, and fix it in that position by means of tacks or twine. Then apply the isinglass (after it has been rendered liquid by a gentle heat) to the silk with a brush or fine hair (badgers' is the best). As soon as this first coating is dried, which will not be long, apply a second, and afterwards, if the article is to be very superior, a third. When the whole is dry, cover it with two or three coatings of balsam of Peru. This is genuine court plaster. It is pliable, and never breaks, which is far from being the case with spurious articles sold under that name.

Blood Maker and Purifier—Mix half an ounce sulphate

of magnesia with two pints water. Dose: a wineglass full three times a day. This can be used in the place of iron tonic, or in connection with it.

Dr. Rheim's Healing Paper—Make a strong tincture of capiscum-pods by steeping them for several days, in a warm place, in twice their weight of rectified spirits of wine. Dissolve gum-arabic in water to about the consistency of molasses. Add to this an equal quantity of the tincture, stirring it together with a small brush or a large camel's hair pencil, until they are well incorporated. The mixture will be cloudy and opaque. Take sheets of silk or tissue paper and with the brush give them a coat of the mixture; let them dry and then give another; let that dry, and if the surface is shining there is enough of the peppered gum; if not, give a third coat. This paper applied in the same way as court plaster to chillblains that are not broken, and burns that are not blistered, speedily relieves the itching and the pain. It acts like a charm and effects a rapid cure. The same with cuts and discolored bruises. It likewise allays rheumatic pains in the joints. Its great value is, that besides acting as ordinary sticking plaster, it abates suffering and hastens the process of healing.

Cooley's Corn Plaster—In a piece of card, cut a round hole the size of the central portion of the corn; lay the card on a piece of adhesive plaster, and warm the spot of the plaster exposed by the hole in the card by holding a hot iron near it for a second or two; then remove the card and sprinkle some finely powdered nitrate of silver on the warm spot of the plaster. When cold, shake off the loose powder and apply to the corn. Two or three applications seldom fail to cure.

Be Economical—Look carefully to your expenditures. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses like mice in the barn, where there are many, make great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs farther than the blanket will reach, or you will soon take cold. Hair by hair heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute.

When you mean to save, begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In clothes choose suitable, lasting stuff, not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard when you are young and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

Carbolic Plaster—Carbolic glycerine, thirty-four parts by weight; prepared chalk, ninety-four parts. Mix well by kneading and enclose in closely stoppered jars.

Irritating Plaster—Boil together one pound tar, half an ounce burgundy pitch, one ounce white pine turpentine and two ounces resin. Finely powder one ounce each mandrake root, blood root, poke root and Indian turnip. Stir these into the melted tar, etc., before it cools. This plaster, spread on muslin and renewed daily, will raise a sore, which is to be wiped with a dry cloth to remove matter, etc. The sore must not be wetted. This is a powerful counter-irritant, for removing internal pains and in other cases where an irritating plaster is necessary.

Salve for All Wounds—Take one pound of hog's lard, three ounces white lead, three ounces red lead, three ounces beeswax, two ounces black resin and four ounces common turpentine; all these ingredients must be put together in a pan and boil three-quarters of an hour; the turpentine to be put in just before it is done enough and give it a gentle boil afterward. This is an excellent cure for burns, sores or ulcers, as it first draws, then heals afterward; it is excellent for all wounds.

Family Salve—Take the root of yellow dock and dandelion, equal parts; add good proportion of calendine and plaintain. Extract the juices by steeping or pressing. Strain carefully and simmer the liquid with sweet cream or fresh butter and mutton tallow, or sweet oil and mutton tallow. Simmer together until no appearance of the liquid remains. Before it is quite cold, put it into boxes. This is one of the most soothing and healing preparations for burns, scalds, cuts and sores of every description.

Parlor Magic—The tobacco pipe cannon: Take of saltpetre, one ounce; cream of tartar, one ounce; sulphur, half an ounce; beat them to powder separately, then mix together. Put a grain into a pipe of tobacco and when it is lighted it will give the report of a musket without breaking the pipe. By putting as much as may lie on your nail in a piece of paper and setting fire to it, a tremendous report will be the result.

The Erratic Egg: Have two wineglasses. Transfer the egg from one wineglass to the other and back again to its original position, without touching the egg or glass or allowing any person or anything to touch them. To perform this trick all you have to do is to blow smartly on one side of the egg and it will hop into the next glass; repeat this and it will hop back again.

To Melt Lead in a Paper: Wrap up a very smooth ball of lead in a piece of paper, taking care that there be no wrinkles in it, and that it be everywhere in contact with the ball; if it is held in this state over the flame of a taper the lead will be melted without the paper being burnt. The lead, however, when once fused, will not fail in a short time to pierce the paper, and of course run through.

Legal Brevities—A note dated on Sunday is void. A note obtained by fraud, or from one intoxicated, is void. If a note be lost or stolen it does not release the maker—he must pay it. An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment. A note by a minor is void. Notes bear interest only when so stated. Principals are responsible for their agents. Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. It is illegal to compound a felony. The law compels no one to do impossibilities. An agreement without a consideration is void. Signatures in lead pencil are good in law. A receipt for money is not legally conclusive. The acts of one partner bind all the others. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. A contract with a minor is void. A contract made with a lunatic is void. Written contracts concerning land must be under seal.

Act Well Your Part; Don't Be Selfish—Remember that it is by imparting happiness to others and making ourselves useful that we receive happiness. Stand by this truth, live it out, and always keep doing something useful for the common good, doing it well and acting sincerely. Endeavor to keep your heart in the attitude of cherishing good will to all, thinking and speaking evil of no one, and always with a kind word for everybody. Selfishness is its own curse; it is a starving voice. The man who does no good, gets none. He is like the heathen in the desert, neither yielding fruit nor seeing when good cometh, a stunted, dwarfish, miserable shrub. Let all your influence be exerted for the purpose of doing all you can for the common good and individual welfare of every one.

Children and Home Conversation—Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem drudgery to learn from books, and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening to the conversations of intelligent people. Let them have many opportunities of learning in this way. Be kind to them and don't think it beneath you to answer their little questions, for they proceed from an implanted faculty which every true man and woman should take a great delight in gratifying.

Home After Business Hours—Happy is the man who can find that solace and poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes and merry shouts of merry hearted children, the many thousand little arrangements for comfort and enjoyment, that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love; these are the ministrations that reconcile us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men. Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their toils by making them happy by their own firesides.

On Profane Swearing—Let every man do his best to discountenance this abominable habit, and shun it as the most accursed sin in every way. No respectable person will allow himself to be guilty of it. Business men who make a practice of it will find

themselves avoided by the best class of customers, for I know that some persons can suffer no mental punishment equal to that inflicted by being compelled to listen to profane language. Besides, every man known as a prominent swearer will not be credited by those whose good opinion is worth having even when he may be speaking the truth.

To Construct a Metronome—Take cheap clock movement and substitute for the pendulum a wire with a sliding weight, marking the wire with a file at the different points of graduation. Used to indicate the proper time in music.

Pears Cooked in Cider—Boil fresh sweet cider in an uncovered kettle until reduced one-half. To two and one-half quarts boiled cider allow four quarts peeled and quartered pears, and two pounds and a half of sugar. Cook slowly until the fruit is tender and then put into sterilized cans.

Poached Eggs and Spinach—Press left-over cooked spinach through a sieve, seasoned with melted butter, salt and pepper, then reheat with a little milk and spread on a hot platter, having the purée about an inch thick. Poach the eggs in tomato sauce and lay them on the hot spinach.

Forcemeat Balls—Mince one-fourth of a pound of veal, raw, add two tablespoonsful of sausage meat, two tablespoonsful of butter, one teaspoonful of mixed herbs, one cupful of cooked spinach, chopped fine, and salt and pepper to suit. Form level spoonsful of the mixture into balls, lay on a dish, dust thickly with grated cheese and bake until brown.

Closet Doors That Will Swing To—In building your new house have the closet doors hung so that they will swing to. No special hinge is required—just a twist of the wrist—and it eliminates the frequent annoyance of having closet doors left open, exposing the contents.

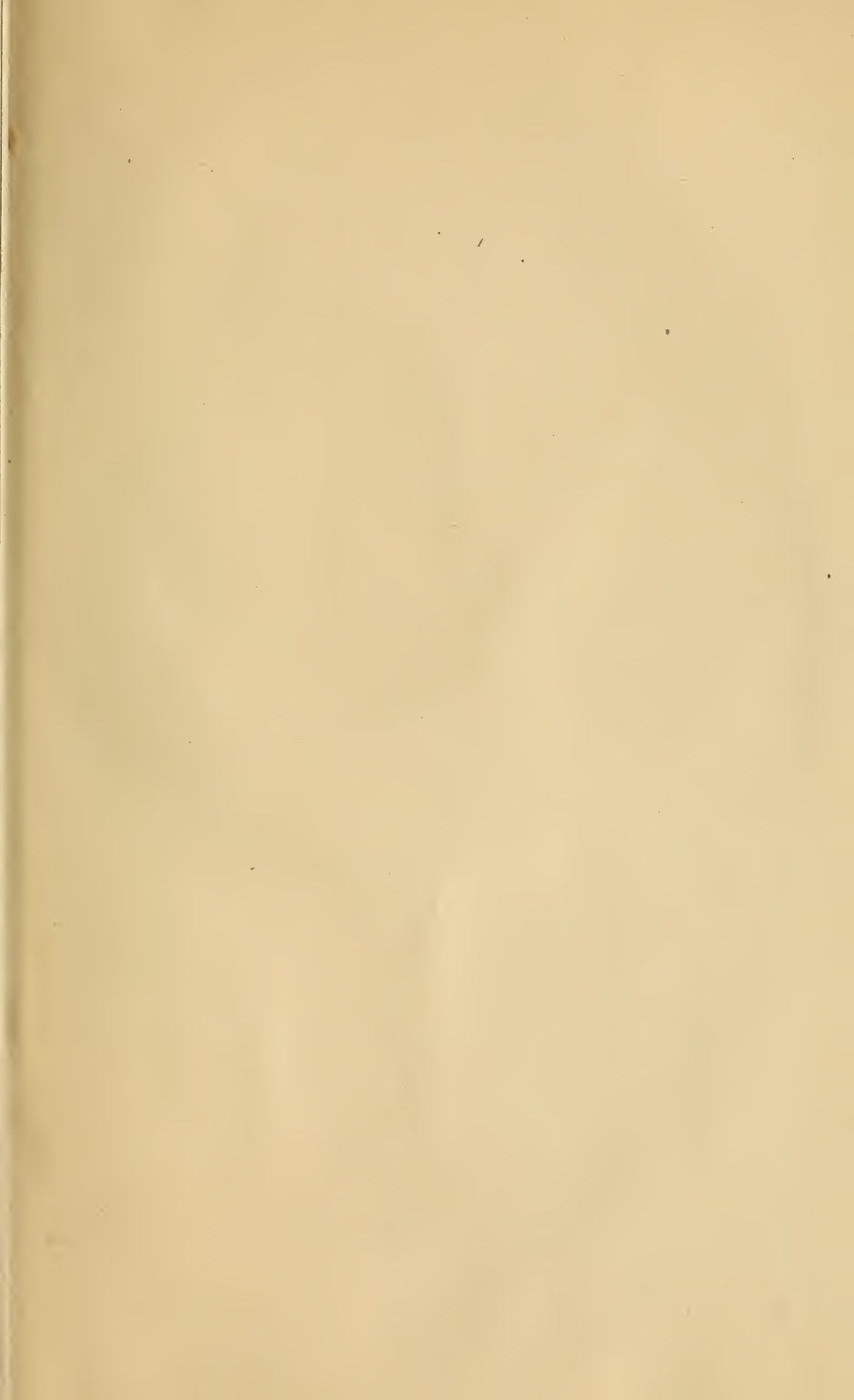
Shampoo for Oily Hair—Ordinary white soap, one bar; rose water, two teaspoonsful; distilled water, one quart; three eggs. When ready to make this shampoo, shave the soap into the water and boil the mixture until it jellies, then slowly add the well-beaten

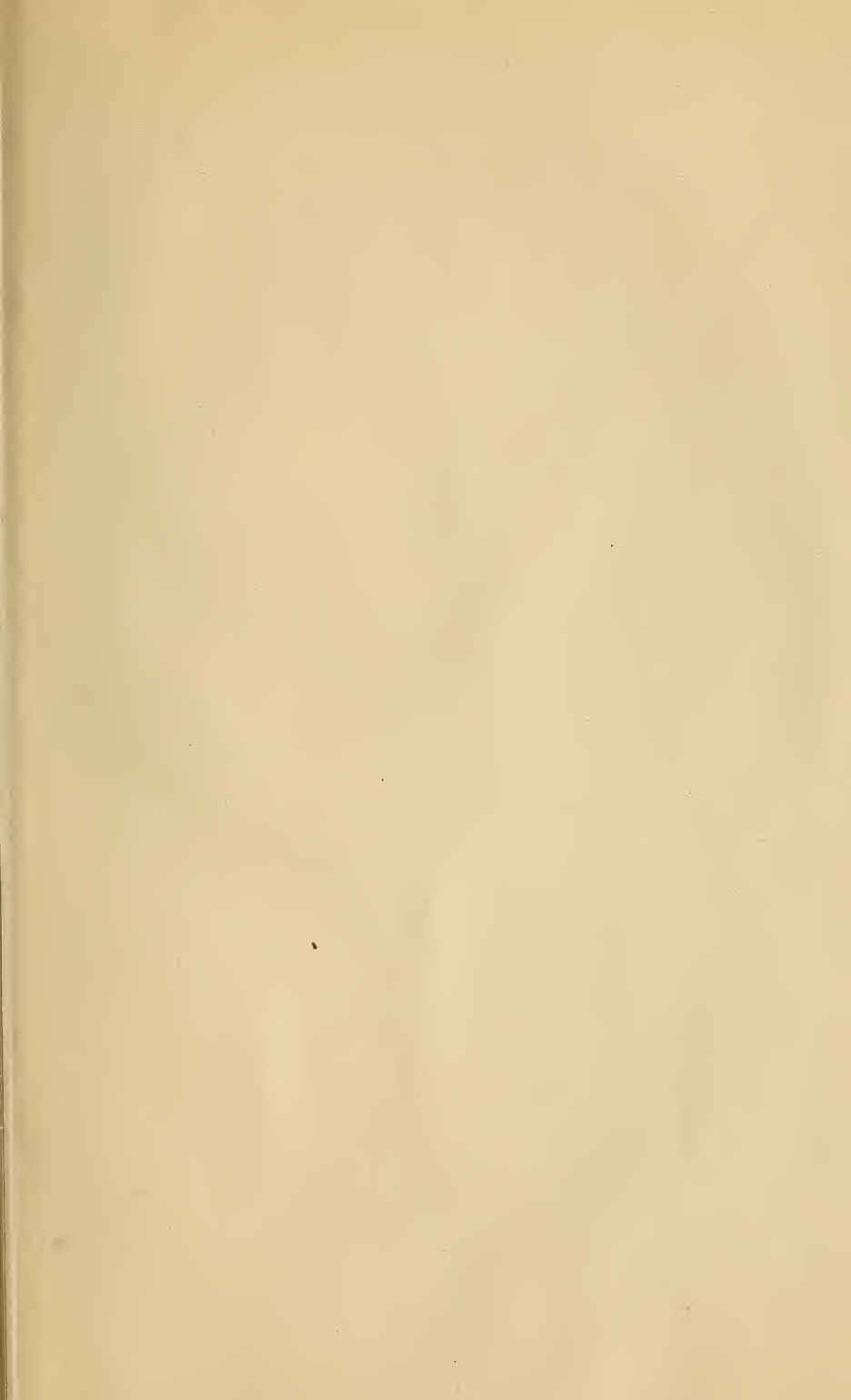
eggs, and the rose water, or toilet water either, stirring the mixture steadily meanwhile. This recipe can be halved if the hair is not very abundant, as then only a small quantity of the jelly will be needed. Another very dainty shampoo which does good work when applied to dry hair, is composed of the following: Shredded white soap, one-half ounce; rose water, one ounce; bay rum, one-half ounce; rainwater, eight ounces. After the soap has been dissolved in the hot rain water, remove kettle from the stove and let mixture cool, when the rosewater and bay rum should be beaten in.

Wash for Eyes—The best wash for both eyes and mouth is a solution of boric acid. Get five cents worth of boric acid crystals. Put a teaspoonful in a cup and pour on boiling water; let stand till cool. If the crystals are not dissolved entirely, more water may be added when needed.

Giving Baby Water to Drink—A baby needs water several times a day from the day it is born. Within an hour after it is born it should be given a teaspoonful of warm water. Babies get thirsty the same as grown people do and milk does not satisfy the thirst. Frequently babies cry from thirst and the mothers think they are hungry and overfeed them. If the baby cries other than at the regular feeding times, try putting a little cool (not cold) water in a bottle, and give that to the baby. Be sure there is enough water in the bottle so that the baby does not suck wind. Water will not harm a baby, so do not be afraid of giving it too much, only do not give ice water nor water containing sugar. The baby may be fed from a teaspoon instead of the bottle.

THE END





Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Aug. 2003

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